The Weekly Post.

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1874. IN CLUBS OF OR OVER, $1 50.

[For the N. Y. Evening Post.

AN AUTUMN PICTURE.

Loitering in bosky by ways, in the autumn's golden prime,
When the drowsy voice of Nature with my spirit sings in time,
Let me paint the glowing pictures that unfold on every hand,
And, with brightest colors garnished, make an Eden of the land.

Here I see a stately maple, clothed in robes would deck a queen,
All the colors of the rainbow blending in its perfect sheen;
Green and purple, gold and scarlet, pale pink and tints of blue,
And through all a rift of sunshine making brighter each bright hue.

There the fragrant pines are swaying to the breeze we scarcely feel,
Shaking down their amber needles as the zephyrs through them steal,
Till a carpet, soft as Wilton, covers all the brown earth o'er,
Where the footfall makes no echo on the velvet-tufted floor.

Here the beeches, dun and sober, lay their bounteous harvest down,
Where yesterday the wild wood flowers made the dying summer's crown,
And the always-busy squirrel, thoughtful for his winter's store,
Chirps a song of glad thanksgiving, as he turns the crisp leaves o'er.

Just beyond them, where the waters of a crystal river run,
I can see the silver bushes turn their bright leaves to the sun,
As if drinking in the blessings which these Indian summer days
Drop like tender benedictions from their banks of purple haze;

And I see the graceful willows, green as when, in blooming May,
They had shed their silken tassels in a shower of golden spray,
And put on the gayer garments which they don to meet young June,
When she ushers in the summer, with the warm earth all in tune.

And their thousand forms of beauty are reflected in the tide,
Reaching out to grasp the shadows that within its mirror hide;
While the sunbeams, as if weary, lie upon the river's breast,
Where the ripples gently rock them as they sink to their sweet rest.

Over all is the blue ether of a perfect autumn sky,
Faintly flecked with fleecy cloudlets that are floating slowly by,
And I feel that all these glories are but types to crown our days,
When life's golden Indian summer wraps us in its dreamy haze.

Z. R. BENNETT.

THE BLACK DOLL.

[Chamber's Journal.]

Dot was a little girl, five years old, the only child left to her parents, whose other children all lay sleeping a still sounder sleep under four tiny mounds of green turf. The parents were poor, and lived in one poor room "over the water", that is, on the Surrey side of the Thames. The mother did what she could with her needle and her scissors and her iron to increase the means of subsistence earned by her husband, who plied some mysterious vocation on the river-side, and, when he was not engaged in that vocation, performed "odd jobs" in all parts of London. And some of these were very odd jobs. He was one of those men who are so very useful when you have something to get rid of, and are at your wits' end to know what to do; when, for instance, your little dog has died, and you don't know what to do with the body, or when there is a contagious disease aboard, and it seems advisable to have certain things disinfected or destroyed. On all such occasions Potten was your man. He would do anything for next to nothing; or at any rate for a mere trifle; anything at least, that was not dishonest, for a more honest man than Potten did not exist. Nor had the repulsive nature of the work on which he was frequently employed resulted in any corresponding repulsiveness in the man himself. He had a sallow, gaunt face, it is true, for the lines had not fallen unto him in pleasant places; but he smiled, when he did smile, very brightly, and his manner, especially towards children, was gentle, and even winning. No doubt his heart under the softening influence of a double memory—of Dot and of the tiny graves. But Potten had one unpleasant peculiarity: there were times when he looked the very incarnation of scepticism: disbelief stood confessed in the twinkle of his eye, in the wrinkles round his nose, in the lines about his mouth, in the sound of his snigger. Sternly admonish him, tearfully beg of him, solemnly adjure him to be very careful, and to take the greatest precautions on his own account, and his wife's, and his children's, if he had any; and he would answer impatiently: "All right, sir; to be sure I will, ma'am; don't you go for to be afraid;" but all the while his manner and his laugh was as much as to say: "Tut, tut! It's all a pack of rubbish, no harm shall happen unto me. Thus does familiarity breed contempt. Who is it that lights his pipe over the powder-magazine? Who is it that burns a naked candle in the deadly atmosphere of the mine? And yet Potten was most scrupulously careful in all that concerned his employers; he may have laughed at them in his sleeve, but whether it were from a conscientious sense of duty, or from fear of consequences in case of detected neglect, he performed their orders, as regarded themselves, to the very letter.

Such was the man who sat contentedly smoking his pipe in the room where Dot lay sleeping, and hugging in her arms a large black doll, with merry black eyes, laughing mouth, and grinning teeth, but without arms—not a doll that most girls would fancy, but Dot loved it and fondled it as if it had been a paragon of beauty. In Mr. Potten's section of society, no special smoking-room is provided, and infants sleep peacefully amidst the fumes of tobacco. Perhaps that may be a reason why fever, though rampant enough, is not more rampant in certain districts.

Well, Mr. Potten sat smoking, Mrs. Potten sat sewing, and Dot lay sleeping. Mr. and Mrs. Potten had a deal table between them; and on the table stood a common sort of lamp, which gave a very good light by means, if smell can be depended upon, of paraffine oil. Dot lay sleeping; but anybody who supposes that she occupied her own little cot with its snow-white coverlet, and other accessories which make such pretty pictures of slumbering childhood, would be very much mistaken. Mr. Potter's humble establishment did not admit of so much luxury and independence. Mr. and Mrs. Potten and Dot all shared the same bed, which, though by no means large, took up a considerable portion of the apartment. The bed had a coverlet of patchwork, old and faded. And yet it was anything but an ugly spectacle that presented itself to the husband and wife whenever they looked in Dot's direction. The bed linen was clean, though coarse; and there, with her head between two pillows, lay Dot. Her fair hair, very long for her age streamed out in all directions; the long lashes of her closed eyes drooped on her cheeks; her smiling mouth, half open, showed a few white teeth; her chubby little arms were folded round the neck and body, and her little chin rested, as has been said, upon the woolly head of the black doll. And the black doll, with a ring through its nose, a necklace of beads round its throat, and a flaring yellow frock upon its body, was gorgeous to behold.

Mr. Potten arose from his seat, and went softly up to the bed; and there was a moisture in his eyes when he returned. He resumed his seat, and said, chuckling; "Lord love her! How happy she do look!"

"She never had a doll afore, you know, Potten," rejoined his wife, a care-worn but cheerful, nice-looking woman, "bar them little halfpenny ones."

"But she's bin a-cryin," remarked Potten, with a look of inquiry. "I see two little stains on her little nose."

"Yes," assented Mrs. Potten with a light laugh. "We had a few words about the doll; she'd had it playin' all the blessed day and I thought she'd do better without it abed. But she would have dear Blackie, as she calls it; and wouldn't even have it undressed. So I let her have her own way, and that stopped her cryin,' and made her happy again."

"What's the harm?" growled Potten. "Bless her little heart."

"It must have cost a lot o' money, that doll," said Mrs. Potten, "what with the size on it, and the dress, and the ornaments, and what not."

"Ah; I dare say," observed Potten with indifference.

"You'd never have bin able to buy one like it," continued Mrs. Potten with much emphasis.

"Not I," assented Potten with a short laugh. "Ah! it's an ill wind as blows nobody any good."

"But you never told me where you got it from," remarked Mrs. Potten. "You only said it was given to you."

"What's the odds?" said Potten, yawning. "Here, I'm tired; I'm a-goin' to bed. Come, make haste."

And Mr. and Mrs. Potten were soon asleep, with Dot and the black doll between them.

Let us change the time and scene. It shall be the same day, but earlier in the evening; and the place shall be a comfortable house on the Middlesex side of the river Thames, and on the borders of Tyburnia. It is early spring, about an hour after sunset, and a little girl, some seven years of age, is being put to bed. She is evidently an invalid. Her pretty little face is thin and pale; her hands are almost transparent; she totters if she attempts to walk alone. A lady and a maid-servant are present in the room and render the necessary assistance. The little girl has just had a bath to judge from 'plain indications; and now she is being arrayed in the most dainty little night-dress, and gently laid in the most dainty little cot, with the most dainty appliances. Otherwise, the room, and indeed the whole house, presents an unfurnished appearance; all the furniture seems to be huddled together in out-of-the-way places, and there is a notable absence of carpets from the floors. Wherever you turn, you see basins or other utensils filled with a red liquid, as if there had been a general nose bleeding throughout the house. Moreover, there is a pervading smell as of soot, from which the experienced would infer disinfectants. In the little girl's own room stands a table, on which are arranged, to please the eye and smell and taste, wall flowers, violets, primroses, daffodils, jonquils, grapes, and blood oranges, Cheap photographs and cheap picture-books, which may serve to amuse for the moment, and may be afterward destroyed without compunction on the score of extravagance, are scattered about in all directions. When the little girl has been made quite comfortable, the lady sits down by the side of the cot, and prepares to coax the invalid to sleep.

"Am I well now dear mum?" asks the invalid.

"Nearly well, dear," replies mamma. "We are going to the sea-side to-morrow, and then you will get quite strong and well again."

"But if I'm not well, why can't I go on having Candace to sleep with me?" asks the invalid.

"Candace has gone away, darling."

"Where to, mum?"

"I don't know, darling. She was taken away by the man when he took the other things."

"What will he do to her, mum? Cure her?"

"I hope so, dear,"

"Then why can't I have her back when she's cured, dear mum?"

"Because, though she might not do you any harm, dear, it's safer, on account of other people, that we should get rid of her altogether."

"Poor Candace! I hope she'll soon get well," murmured the invalid sleepily. "And I hope," she added, "that she'll not make any other little girl as ill as I have been."

"I sincerely hope not," said the lady fervently, but in a very low voice, so as not to disturb the little invalid, who was dozing off.

Candace, queen of the Ethiopians, was the name which the little invalid had given to her favorite plaything, a black doll. It had been included amongst a number of articles which 'the man" had carried off to be destroyed, or "cured," as the little invalid would have said. The lady knew nothing of "the man," but that he had been authoritatively recommended as a regular practitioner in such matters. She had paid him well, and had strongly advised him to destroy everything, or, at any rate, to bake, smoke, steam, boil, and disinfect everything thoroughly. Unless he faithfully promised to do at least the latter, she would see if she could not find some other means of riddance. And "the man" had replied: "All right, ma'am; don't you go for to be afraid; I know all about it." But somehow his manner was a little contemptuous; his eye twinkled, and his mouth sniggered in a by no means reassuring fashion. And so he had gone his way; and she did not know even his name, which was Potten.

And so the lady and the little invalid went to the seaside; and the latter grew strong and plump and rosy again.

And Candace and "the man" were clean forgotten.

Meanwhile, Dot had been getting on famously with "dear Blackie." No doubt Candace, queen of the Ethiopians, had fallen considerably in the social scale; but it is a question whether she had ever before been treated with so much deference. Dot never did anything without consulting "dear Blackie." She obtained that sable personage's permission before she even dared to put into her mouth a single piece of bread and butter or a sip of milk and water. Nay, the maternal authority itself had to be backed up by the influence of the late Queen Candace. On the third evening of Dot's possession of her treasure—"Now, Dot, it's time to go to bed; that's a good gal," Mrs. Potten said.

"S'all we go to bed, dear B'ackie?" Dot asked; and then she cried exultantly: "No, mother; dear B'ackie says we mustn't do to bed 'et, but wait for da."

"You'd better ask dear Blackie again," Mrs. Potten replied, for she was a kind, patient, and judious but firm mother.

There was a short pause; and then Dot said, with a knowing laugh: "Dear B'ackie says we'd better do to bed to-night, and sit up for da some other night."

"Ah! dear Blackie's a good sort," Mrs. Potten admitted, as she proceeded to undress her obedient little Dot.

And Dot, ere she closed her eyes in sleep, kissed her black doll, and said: "Dood night, dear B'ackie. Dod bless 'ou."

That same evening, Mr. Potten, whose avocations nearly always took him away from home all day, and who consequently, seldom had an opportunity of observing Dot and her ways, was treated by her to a little comedy, which he, as a father, found more laughter-moving than anything ever performed by Liston, Wright, or Toole. Dot was restless, and woke up whilst her father was taking his pipe and drop of beer.

And Dot insisted upon sharing his pipe and beer with "dear Blackie", who, she asserted, had always been accustomed to tobacco in "B'ackie's land", and liked beer "froffed up," or, as Mr. Potten himself expressed it "with a head on." So "dear Blackie was placed in a sitting posture upon the table, was propped up against a candle-stick, and in a silent language, interpreted by Dot, contributed greatly to the hilarity of the evening.

"Lord love her little heart!" exclaimed Potten, as he wiped tears of amusement from his eyes when Dot had sunk exhausted to sleep; "she's as good as any play; that 'ere doll's a fortun' to us."

But the next evening Potten, was not so well entertained. Dot, it appeared, had been seized with a shivering fit, and was now sleeping heavily, breathing stertorously, and tossing uneasily, with a skin as hot and dry as a burning coal. But poor people shrink from the expense of a doctor, and the Pottens resolved to see what a night would bring forth. The night brought forth a sore throat, so sore that it seemed as if Dot would be choked. There was no help for it; a doctor must be called, and Potten, on his way to work, engaged one to "look in." The doctor looked in, and looked serious. He sent medicine, and word that he would look in again in the evening. In the evening he came; and Potten was there.

Dot was one bright red flush, to the very whites of her eyes.

"What is it, sir, please?" asked Potten, with white and trembling lips.

"Well," said the doctor, "it is best to tell you, in order that you may take pracautions. It is a very bad case of scarlet fever."

Potten groaned heavily, dropped down by the bedside, and hid his face in the clothes.

"Come, be a man," said the doctor, touching him on the shoulder; "don't give way like that. I've known worse cases recover."

Potten got up, and stared about him like one distraught.

The doctor gave his directions to Mrs. Potten; and with a kind "good night," departed.

The eighth day was approaching, and Dot was in high state of delirium. There were no sweet flowers, no violets, no primroses, no daffodils for poor little Dot, to catch her eye and soothe her senses; no grapes and no blood-oranges to moisten her poor parched lips. And whenever her father drew near her pillow, she when, the delirious fit was upon her, would turn away her face and mutter: "Do away; black man; do away, b'ack man!

The eighth day came and passed; and Dot passed away in the twilight.

Potten had scarcely spoken a word as long as the fever lasted; but now, as he stood looking with a ghastly face and dry, fierce eyes, at the tiny corpse before him, he said, in slow, distinct, deliberate tones: "Susan, I've killed my child."

Mrs. Potten, for a moment, hushed her sobs, and stared at him in blank amazement.

"Look here," continued Potten, in low, husky tones: "I knowed there'd, bin fever in the house where this come from; the lady that gave it me begged and prayed o' me to burn it, or, leastways, to burn the clo'es and the hair, and bake and scour and reg'lar disinfect the rest on it; but I was afraid o' sp'ilin' it, and—and—as they was always disinfectin' everything in *that* house, I never give it a second thought, and—and—I—give it—her"; and, with a sob that shook his whole body, he threw down upon the patchwork counterpane the black doll.

Mrs. Potten had listened to him with a face that grew paler and graver and more horror-stricken at every word he uttered; but all she said was, in a voice full of awe and agony: "Oh, John!"

It was the only reproach she made him; but it may be that there is more in a tone than in words.

Potten walked slowly to the door, and left the room. He looked like a man in a dream. He did not return that night; and Mrs. Potten was alarmed. He did not return the next day or night; and the neighbors were alarmed. They thought, too truly, that the poor man had gone distracted, was mad with grief and his sense of having been the cause of the death of his child. In this belief, they naturally expected to find him on the river-side. And there, on the third day, they found him—at low-water—drowned.

FEMININE FASHIONS.

A writer in the October Galaxy gossips pleasantly about "Fig Leaves and French Dresses." We extract the following paragraph:

Methinks I hear a scornful masculine critic cry, "Well, why do women submit to the tyranny of foreign fashions? Why do they not return to sensible and simple dress?" Ah, why do we not? We cannot, and there's an end on't. We do not want to make "guys" of ourselves, and if we did, O masculine critic, you would be the first to scoff at our altered state. Do you remember the old maiden aunt in Trollope's "He knew he was Right?" She hated chignons, and yet when she called to see Cammy French, who had just laid hers aside out of deference to the prejudices of her clerical lover, she came away quite indignant, and aware that there was something wrong about the young lady's appearance, though what she could not make out. "She came down to see me not half dressed—quite in her morning gown, as it were." (I have not the book with me to quote her exact words, but such was the purport of her speech.) And, male individual, you men are all in that respect like Trollope's old maid. You want us to stop following the fashions, and the instant we do you become vaguely aware that there is something wrong, and you proceed to growl about it. Once I was acquainted with a staid old gentleman, who, when hoops were first introduced, declared that they were an abomination, and that his wife should never wear one. Like a sensible woman, she quietly conformed to the reigning fashion, and said nothing to her spouse about it One evening, when the mode was in full blown amplitude, and he had been indulging in a tirade against it, she went up stairs, slipped off her Duplex-Elliptic, and then returned to the parlor, taking care to place herself directly before her husband. He looked at her for some moments in mingled perplexity and vexation. Finally the pent-up feelings found vent: "Why Maria, what have you been doing to yourself? You look as though you had been dragged through a keyhole. You are—ah—ah—in fact, you do not look decent. Go up stairs and put some more clothes on—do!"

MADAME BAZAINE.

The Mareschale Bazaine, who is a pretty little creature, a bright, vivacious Mexican brunette only 25 years old, is passionately attached to her husband, who is 62. She was accustomed to say: "Twenty years for me will not be so bad, for when they are past I shall be but 45, but the Marshal will be 82, and that will be too old—it will be too late then for us to be happy." Her eldest son, Achille, who is six years old has testified the most extraordinary devotion to his father. He absolutely refused to leave him when he was removed to the Island Sainte Marguerite, and has remained with the Marshal ever since, without attendants or play fellows, learning to wait upon and amuse himself, and perfectly happy when his father was at leisure to talk to him. Queen Isabella, whose godson he is, lately invited him, while he was at Versailles, to a children's ball which she was about to give to the younger infantas, but the child absolutely refused to go. Vainly did his mother represent to him that the Queen would give him some beautiful toys. "She can send them to me if she likes, but I will not leave papa, to go after them," made answer the little fellow. Recently, Marshal Bazaine, under the pretext of finding the heat of the fort too great for his children during the summer, sent them to Paris under the care of their mother, and it is said that the agony of Achille at leaving his father was something terrible to witness; he had to be torn from him by main force.

ELISABETH OF AUSTRIA.

Apropos of royal visitors, it is said that the visit of the lovely Empress of Austria to the Isle of Wight was caused by other reasons than those of consideration for her health, and that those reasons were of the same nature as those that once impelled the Empress Eugenie when in the plentitude of her prosperity and power, to undertake a hurried visit to Scotland. The name of the Empress Eugenie's "reason" was the Countess Castiglione. but the identity of the motive of the Empress Elizabeth has not yet transpired. Gossip also avers that the Emperor of Austria telegraphed to his fair spouse at the Isle of Wight that he was coming to join her, whereupon, the lady instantly packed up her things and set off for London. where she remained for some time, sightseeing and shopping in good feminine fashion, and the Emperor contented himself with paying a visit to Munich, and with then returning to Vienna. It is a well-known fact that, notwithstanding the charms both of mind and person of the Empress Elizabeth, the imperial menage is anything but a happy one.

[From the Zanesville Times.]

GERALDINE—THE FLOWER OF STAINE.

BY N. ROBESSE.

Fair Geraldine was a Laird's lass,
Most beautiful to look upon;
An only child—of course, the pet—
An heiress, in her right, alone,

Her cheeks were redder than the rose,
And skin white as the driven snows,
With lips that shamed verbenas red,
And dazzling eyes as black as sloes,

Young Donald pay his court to her,
And won the bonnie Flower of Staine;
He vowed he truly loved the lass
As he could never love again.

But soon, alas, he left alone
The lovely, saddened Flower of Staine,
Whose heart, bereft of all she loved,
Did happy, never smile again.

One sad, wild night, the skies were black;
And lightnings flashed along Staine Cliffs,
And pulse of sea, with fevered beat,
Rocked ships as well as tiny skiffs.

The midnight hour had come and gone,
And wild the tempest songed and blew;
The moaning wind kept wailing on,
And blacker yet the darkness grew.

By lightning's torch, atop the crags,
A fair young form in white was seen,
With streaming hair in midnight breeze,
Lone standing where none else had been.

She clasped her hands and looked to heaven,
And poured her soul in fervent prayer,
For God to pardon him—the cause
Of death she was about to dare.

Commending soul to God above,
She took the fearful downward leap—
And one more soul had sought its rest—
The casket, wretched, lay near the steep.

A grave the waves dug at the spot,
And wailing winds sang requiem;
And sailors yet who pass this grot,
Still tell this tale as told to them.

RUNAWAY MARRIAGES.

[Toronto Globe.]

Several elopements have recently taken place in a sister city, and we are sorry to notice the tone of levity with which such matrimonial escapades are spoken of by the press, for whether the events should issue happily or otherwise for the pair most concerned, it is, even for them, a very serious step; while in the case of the parents, there is over it a more sombre shade. The woman is generally young and unexperienced; her parents have watched over her from infancy; her happiness is dear to them, and they surely have no common claims to confidence. An elopement must imply one of two things—fault on the side of the girl or fault on the side of her natural guardians; and when the most important of institutions is in question, this is no matter for that delicate and refined wit, dear to smart young gentlemen, which consists in writing giggling sentences about grave subjects.

We have said either the girl or the parents are in fault; generally speaking it is the girl. Two young people meet by accident and fall in love, or they think they fall in love. They fancy they can never be happy without each other; but the girl's parents, who learned that the young gentleman has not yet wherewithal to support a wife, and that perhaps he is inclined to be a little ricketty in character, and who are also well aware that a moon's separation will leave the heart-broken pair heart-whole, forbid the banns and throw cold water on the whole business. Or it may be that the suitor's position in society is not pleasing to the lady's parents. Or it may happen that he is a Don Juan who has thrown over himself a coat of varnish or reform, and who having, like Goethe spent his life in passing from beauty to beauty, "constant," as Lord Houghton says, "to a constant change," wishes to pluck a fresh flower to wear henceforth on his breast. In all these cases the parents are right to put forth their veto. Unequal marriages are rarely, if ever, happy. It is a dangerous thing to trust a girl's fate to a man whose character is not yet formed. Money should not be greatly thought of in respect to marriage, but there should be a fair prospect of being able to live comfortably if plain. When a gay Lothario comes on the scene, an imaginative and impulsive, nay, even a nobleminded girl, won by his fascination, and sympathising with the attractive sadness that belong to men who have tested all the wines of life early, and learned, when scarcely past their youth, the mournful lesson of the preacher—that all is vanity—will often dream of calling out by her effection what is there of latent worth, and fixing on herself the impulses of a vagrant heart. But she never could entertain a more impracticable dream. Marriage never mends a bad man's manners. It is but one among a thousand conditions which make up existence, and it is ridiculous in the highest degree to expect that it is going to neutralize the tyrannous force of many and old associations.

But there is an obverse side to the medal. A marriage by elopement may be better than other alternatives, and among these may as a rule be ranked that French system of marriage by attorney. One of the happiest marriages on record was completed after an elopement. We speak of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's marriage with his first wife. But here one of the prime conditions when it is justifiable for a girl to take her fate in her own hands was found. The girl's father wanted to keep her single to make money by her singing, and ultimately by a match with some wealthy nobleman. Where parents think of other things besides the girl's own happiness; where they are playing off their daughter as a card for their own ambition; where they show that they are ignorant of the real conditions of conjugal happiness by ignoring everything but money; where they are unreasonable in their pretensions, and when a suitable "offer" comes in the way, acceptable to their daughter, give the poor fellow the cold shoulder; in such cases a girl can hardly be blamed if she thinks and acts for herself. But she ought to hesitate long, and be quite sure she does not mistake the wisdom of those who love her for selfish ambition, or overweening claims on her behalf.

But it may be asked why should there be runaway matches at all? Why should not people in every way suitable be brought together with rational opportunities for making each other's acquaintance? This is all that is needed to obviate clandestine cooing and rash plunges into marriages of doubtful augury. At present most of the means for converse between the two sexes are of a kind more favorable to evanescent flirtations than enduring attachments. We have spoken above of the pride of parents. The girl's own pride of person lands her often in matrimonial bankruptcy, while not a few frighten the best men away by studying, to use Swift's language, to make nets not cages. If marriages are to be happy, and the nuptial union to be real and deep, virtue must be its bond and this implies energy, faithfulness, and attention on the part of the woman the correlative in obedience, in honest discharge of housewifely duties, and every shade of conduct controlled by the abiding remembrance that her husband has committed into her keeping his name, his honor, his peace, and his future. But how can this be if the bachelor's self-indulgence and the girl's frivolity follow both in their united lives as they leave the altar? Marriage is, therefore, a thing to be well considered. and in contemplating it young people will do wisely to bear in mind that love is a reality; and in thinking of love as a reality, and the prime condition of a happy union, it should also be borne in mind that the theory of romancists that men and women can only love is quite untrue to fact. There are, indeed, some rare natures so intense that having loved once, they love ever, and carry throughout their earthly pilgrimage the burden in their breast of a great passion; such as that of Petrarch for Laura, and of Dante for Beatrice. But the mass of men and women are made of happier and commoner clay, and they will be right to temper the motions of their heart with prudence. We should be sorry to speak cynically of any unaffected feelings. Early love i no doubt very beautiful. There is around it a perfume as of spring flowers crushed, and its smiles have all the bright, innocent freshness of morning. But its impressions are fleeting, its vows of attachment quickly forgotton, and the tears of its sorrows soon dried up. As Paterfamilias says, "young people don't know their own minds." It is when character is formed and we are approaching the full day of life that what we do has a controlling influence. Those who at that time love not wisely, or who love in vain, will probably have cause for life-long regret, while even those whose happy fate it is to find a helpmeet, union with whom means sympathy answering to sympathy, and heart reposing in heart, must if they would not break the spell of the paradise which begins to blow around them, remember the homely couplet which declares that the wisest and happiest pair will have many opportunities for showing forbearance toward each other.

Marriage is, therefore, not a thing in regard to which we can dispense with reflection, and, save in case of a very exceptional character, is entered ill-advisedly by an elopement. Neither can we afford much procrastination. The stream flows on, and men and women grow old while they listen to the babble of its waves. Marriage, as the divine word says, is God's ordinance, and the life of the celibate is but half complete. It has an excellent influence on character, and calls out not only whatever strength is in man or woman, but unsuspected attractions; while where the heart is sound, little blemishes that were as bubbles on the surface of a stream not at rest, pass away under the influence of a purer air and a deeper life. The true attitude, therefore, is not a readiness to yield to impulse, nor dependence on chance, nor reckless hurry, but a patient, serious contemplation of an important crisis in life. Nor could young people have a more excellent text than that given them by an old bachelor: "Choose not alone," says Cowper, "a proper mate, but proper time to marry."

FARM NOTES.

RAISING CALVES.

H. L. Anmis, of a Shaker village in New Hampshire, tells the manner in which the Shakers raise calves as follows:

We take pleasure in forwarding our manner of raising calves, hoping that the information may prove useful to all interested. We take the calves from the cows when six days old, and feed them on two quarts of new milk three times a day, until they are four weeks old. The fifth week we gradually reduce the quantity of new milk and add skimmed milk, increasing the quantity by the close of the week to three quarts at a feeding. All the new milk given to the calves should be taken from their mothers.

From the time they are five weeks until they are three months old they are fed on porridge prepared as follows: half a pint of oatmeal, one gill of cracked wheat, boiled one hour in six quarts of water; in cool weather a day's allowance may be cooked at a time. To two quarts of this add two quarts of skimmed milk, making four quarts three times a day. The milk should be gently warmed to about the temperature of new milk, taking care not to scald it, as it will reduce colic. If calves incline to scour, one or two raw eggs beat in their milk will generally effect a cure. We give four quarts of the mixture at a feeding until they are ten weeks old, then gradually diminish the quantity during the next two weeks, when they are weaned and turned out to pasture. From the time they enter the feeding pens, until they leave for the pasture, there is constantly kept by them a supply of roots—beets or potatoes, cut into long thin slices. We prefer beets, as they prove to be the most nutritious. When grass cannot be procured, there should be a crib-full of early-cut or second-crop hay kept by them. The pens should be kept cleaned and new bedding put in every day. The calves show the success of our plan of feeding. When 11 weeks old, their average weight was 230lbs. They were sired by the Shorthorn bull Duke of Warner.

ROOTS FOR STOCK FEEDING.

In Brittany, the parsnip is becoming the favorite root for stock feed, and its culture is extending. In the Channel Islands this root forms a large portion of the fodder of the Jersey, Guernsey, and Alderney cows, and much of their value as rich milkers is undoubtedly due to the use of this root for a long series of years. It is well known to physiologists, says the New York Tribune, how great an effect upon the condition of a breed of animals is caused by a long period of careful feeding, and this is a conspicuous instance of it. This root in many parts of France is substituted for oats as feed for horses, sixteen pounds a day being given with the best effect. For pigs it is also largely used, nine pounds of cooked roots being fed four times a day. One great advantage of this root is its hardiness; the supply for spring may be left in the ground all winter, and is in the best condition to harvest at any time when needed.

KEEP THE FARM AND HOME TIDY.

Somebody, we know not who, wrote, years ago, the following good advice. Like other good things it comes to the surface occasionally and will bear repeating:

If you get a moment to spare, spruce up; put the gate on its hinges; put a little paint on the picket fence you built last year; trim up the door yard, make it cozy and inviting. Do not say you find no time to attend to these things. The fact is, you have no right to be slovenly. It can do you no good, but on the contrary, it will mar your peace, wound your self-respect and impair your credit. Then, by all means, spruce up a little, at odd times, and at even times too, for that matter. It will make you feel vastly better, and maybe, a trifle proud of your pretty homestead. Your wife and children will be made happier for it; your neighbors will be enriched, beautified and blessed by it. And your farm will be worth more money in the market and of greater value to you at home, if you spruce up a little now and then.

GRAPES.

Gather your grapes when quite ripe, and pack them in sawdust, using, instead of boxes, common nail kegs from a hardware store. After carefully packing the kegs bury them in a trench dug in high ground, beneath a shed where rain can neither fall nor soak in. Be careful to dry the sawdust in an oven before using it. In this way grapes, after being buried for months, are as sweet and finely flavored as if fresh from vines. The process is cheap and can be easily tested.

CABBAGE.

To keep cabbage through the winter, pack in sawdust in the barn and allow the whole to freeze, the sawdust being such a non-conductor of heat that once it becomes frozen through it will not thaw out until well into April, and cabbage will come out almost as nice as when put in.

VARIETIES.

A POTSDAM lady turns the scales at 342 pounds.

THE liquor dealers of New York state will hold a Convention at Albany on the 30th instant.

"YOU may retire," said Governor Moses to a colored waiter who was standing behind his chair in a South Carolina restaurant. "'Scuse me, sah," said Sam, "But I'se 'sponsible for de spoons."

"THIS fire was the result of gross carelessness," said an insurance agent to a man whose store was in ruins. "I know it," replied the man, "and that's just the risk I paid you to assume."

WIVES of candidates for sheriff complain that their husbands keep them awake nights talking in their sleep and saying, "What'll you take? Step up boys, come Dan, Jim, Ed, Mac., Fritz, Buf, Pat, the whole of ye. Gimme some whisky."

"WHAT are you going to do about it?" asked Davie of a friend who had been smashed up in a railroad disaster and terribly injured. "Well, gasped the hopeful sufferer, "firstly, I shall go in for repairs; secondly, I shall go in for damages."

THE Boston authorities suddenly brought into force last week an old ordinance forbidding the feeding of horses in the streets, much to the surprise of many teamsters, and a large number of horses, in consequence, went without their dinners.

AN old gentleman went into the office of one of the papers in St. John, N. B., the other day, and presenting a slip cut from a London paper announcing the death of a person well known in St. John, asked to have it inserted; "as there are a great many friends of his here who would like to hear of his death."

MAJOR THOMAS G. JONES, of Alabama, to whom was presented a gold cup from a northern widow, as a token of her appreciation of the kindly sentiments expressed by him of the Northern dead, says in reply: "God permitted the storm to lash about us, and none of either sections who followed cherished convictions into battle can regret it; but we may do much to assuage the bitterness of the past. Nothing would give more joy to the soldiers of the South than to heal the wounds of the unhappy struggle."

SAN FRANCISCO is agitated by the question whether twenty-two unmarried Chinese women recently landed there shall be allowed to remain. The Supreme Court of California has decided that the State authorities can send the women back, but the steamship company has appealed to the United States Circuit Court, and it is understood that the case will be carried if necessary, to the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1870 a bill was passed by Congress prohibiting the importation of any Chinese woman not accompanied by her husband or father.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh. Saturday, Oct. 3, 1874

MOSES, of South Carolina, has called for troops. The trouble in that State is between the two wings of the Radical party.

THAT "old Rebel yell" sadly interferes with the weak nerves of the venerable lady of the Gazette. Won't the Rebs please stop it?

REMEMBER, that no person can vote at the coming election on a tax receipt dated after the 3rd of October 1874. See that your taxes are paid before that date.

THE "blessings" that were to flow from Grant's election still continue. The Western Railroads are now reducing the number and pay of their employees.

THE Gazette and Commercial should lift up their voices and howl at the New York Republicans. They refused to say one word in favor of the protection of American industry. Will the Ring organs unburden their minds upon this dereliction?

WHEN THE POST stated that City Hall would cost over seven hundred thousand dollars the Gazette said our statement was a political lie. Now as the Commissioners admit that it has cost more than that sum we would like to hear from the Gazette what kind of a lie that is.

WE have charged that every candidate for the Legislature on the Republican ticket worked and voted against the Constitution, and is pledged to the State Ring to destroy its efficiency and re-inaugurate the lobby and special legislation. They have not denied it, and they dare not deny it.

GEN. NEGLEY says we have paid over five millions of national indebtedness. Now if he returns his extra salary grab of five thousand dollars to the Treasury it will make just that much more. Negley prefers not to tell the people how much money he and his party have taken out of the Treasury.

HALF a hundred colored belles and beaux dragged from a ball room and thurst into the noisesome cells of the lockup, in the Republican city of Pittsburgh, and under the very nose of Gen. Negley is enough to revive the agitation of the Civil Rights bill, or start the question "Have we a white League among us?"

A STREET car mule with the toothache is a feeble illustration of cheek compared to that of THE POST in its current assaults on the Republican party—Commercial.

The editor of the Commercial ought to know. He is the only jackass in the city that can afford the toothache, and devide his time between doing duty as a pack-mule and furnishing campaign filth for a Ring organ.

THE Leader is great on distinctions. It says that the money for City Hall was honestly but extravagantly spent, and that some $400,000 might have been saved. The people were cheated out of their money, call it dishonesty, extravagance or what you please. It is a very simple trick to tell who the money was paid to, but the question is, were the payees honestly entitled to the money?

GENERAL NEGLEY is at home sitting up late at night preparing two speeches, to be delivered this campaign. One will make it plain why the Democratic party should be held responsible for all that happened previous to the war, and the other, why the Republican party should not be held responsible for anything since that time. The subject is quite interesting, and will doubtless be handled in a masterly manner.

WORKINGMEN want to know why the Republican party which has had the making of laws and a President to sign and execute them for the past thirteen years, has not given us a tariff sufficient to keep our furnaces and mills in operation. They are not satisfied with the reply, that it is because the Democrats are all rebels. That don't appear to meet the case. If protection don't protect, why is it? Will Mr. Negley or Col. Bayne tell us where the responsibility rests?

THE Ring organs are as silent as the grave concerning the report of the City Hall commission which admits THE POST'S figures, viz. that over seven hundred thousand dollars of the tax-payers money has been sunk in that monument of municipal extravagance and folly. They have as yet made no attempt to defend the frightful squandering of the people's money, but prefer not to agitate the matter. They don't want to interfere with the Ring in securing another lease of power, and hence their silence.

THE Gazette tries to scare repudiating Republicans into voting the Ring ticket by declaring that "a victory for the Democracy is a triumph for the White League." It should not forget and cannot deny that a victory for the Republicans will be hailed by the thieves all over the land as a victory for corruption, an endorsement of the Credit Mobilier steal, the salary grab, the gag law, the depression in the iron and all trades, the reduction of wages and the continuation of Rings, water bond and other thieves in power. Put that in your pipe &c.

THE RESURRECTION MANIA.

Readers of Sir Walter Scott's charming works of fiction will remember the circumstances attending the storming of the Castle of Torquilstone by the Black Knight and Robin Hood, and his followers, as recorded in Ivanhoe. When Sir Brian Bois De-Gilbert was making his escape from the burning Castle, carrying away the captive daughter of Isaac of York, he was intercepted by Sir Athelstane, the last scion of Saxon royalty, who with quarter-staff in hand, challenged the redoubtable mail-clad Templar to mortal combat. Sir Brian had only to swing out his good broad sword, and with a single downward sweep, Sir Athelstane was cleft to the chin, and the last drop of royal Saxon blood was spilled.

The author then depicts, in the liveliest manner possible, the funeral ceremonies and dole—the grief of Cedric and Sir Athelstane's mother and all the Saxon franklins, gentry, squires and yoemen. Suddenly Sir Athelstane appears in their midst, swathed in his grave clothes, swearing and breathing out death on account of his three day's fast, and calling for "wine and flesh and goodly cheer," as Earl Doorm was wont to say when he came home from a country side foray. Not only were the Black Knight, Wilfred of Ivanhoe and all the rest of them surprised at the sudden appearance of the Saxon heir apparent, but the more modern readers of Sir Walter, told him plump and plainly that the sudden restoration of Sir Athelstane to life after De-Gilbert had bisected his head, was a piece of violence for which even writers of fiction had no legitimate license.

Sir. Walter, however, gave a very plausible explanation to his friends. He admitted that Sir Athelstane was dead, and that he had intended to bury him with the most imposing pomp, but his (Sir Walter's) printer was a Saxon and could not bear the idea that the last royal blood should perish at the hand of a Norman free lance. In short, he refused to print Ivanhoe, unless Athelstane was restored to life. Nothing remained but to resurrect Sir Athelstane as quickly and as plausibly as possible. The Radical leaders are the exact counterpart of the novelist's Saxon printer. Although the late rebellion is as dead as a door nail, Morton & Co., refuse to part with their prince of the blood royal, and insist that he is still in the flesh.

The "Southern outrages" which now flood the political market, have about as much real life in their carcass, as the Saxon prince possessed three days after his head was cleft to the chin by the Templar. Every year as the elections approach, this miserable skeleton is dragged from its charnel house, and dressed up in bloody garments to frighten the people, and induce them to continue the lease in power of the Radical theives who are elbow deep in the National Treasury or plunder States and municipalities through the manipulations of corrupt Rings, such as we have in Washington, Philadelphia, Harrisburg and Pittsburgh.

Is it not about time that this mummery should cease? With one breath the Radical platform makers proclaim that they have restored the Union, and given peace and tranquility to the whole country, and with the next declare that the South is in a state of war, putting their ridiculous contradictions in actual conduct. As long as the people listen to the howls of demagoges like Morton, Cameron and their co-laborers, instead of looking to their own interests by electing honest men to offices of trust and responsibility just that long they may expect to be robbed plundered and oppressed.

NEGLEY'S SPEECH.

Gen. Negley indulged in a little speech the other day in which he dwelt fondly upon the prosperity conferred upon the nation and the people individually by the Radical leaders. We never knew before that Gen. Negley was given to irony. He was speaking to mill owners and manufacturers, who partly composed his audience, whose capital is locked up, and who are losing the reward of long years of honest toil by the stringency of the times and the absolute scarcity of money. While he was speaking, strong muscular men were passing to and fro on Smithfield street in front of the Lincoln Club rooms, looking in vain for employment that would give them subsistence.

All over the city and State and nation men by tens and hundreds and thousands and hundreds of thousands are out of employment, business is at a stand still, and want and hunger stare women and children in the face, and yet Gen, Negley has the cheek to stand up in Pittsburgh and tell the people that they ought to be thankful to the Radical leaders for the present condition of affairs, and that it is their duty to re-elect him, so that this state of affairs may be continued in the future. What a miserable mockery! What an insult to the people not only of this city but the whole country.

What hope of better times have the people, if they elect a man to Congress who tells them that their distresses are blessings, that they ought to be thankful for the taxes that harrass them, and that it is their duty to continue in power the men who have robbed both honest capital and labor of their reward? What preposterous effrontery is this! Is it possible that an intelligent people will entrust such a man with their interests? Gen. Negley does not look beyond his own prosperity. His own pocket and the pockets of his co-adjutors in Radicalism are plethoric, but every dollar that is plus with them, represents two dollars minus in the hands of the people.

Let Gen. Negley ask the thousands of laboring men, mechanics, miners and skilled workmen in this city who have been thrown out of employment by the stringency of the times, whether they enjoy the present condition of affairs that he paints in such roseate hues, and whether they want them to continue any longer? He will hear a response that will perhaps startle him, if he puts the question direct.

We would suggest an intercommunication between General Negley and the hard-fisted laboring men of the Twenty-second District, so that they may fully understand each other. Let the unemployed laboring men of this city call in a body upon General Negley at his palatial residence, made gorgeous with salary grabs, and the drippings of a long Congressional career, and partake of the sumptuous viands that he can well afford to set before them. Then let General Negley visit the humble homes of these laboring men and partake of the scanty fare that must serve them day after day. When this has been done, let General Negley repeat his Thursday's speech, and see how quick the humblest laborer who hears him will put him down by telling the plain unvarnished truth, and drawing a contrast between the circumstances of the salary grabber, and the humble laborer, deprived of the means of earning a livelihood, in consequence of evil Radical legislation, fashioned largely by General Negley himself. Dare he make the venture?

RADICAL DERELICTION.

If we take the statement of the Commercial and the Radical press generally of this vicinity, a lack of "protection" has reduced our iron manufacturers to a very deplorable state. It is certain that our mills are either stopped or running only a part of the time, while thousands of workmen are thrown out of employment, with the approaching winter staring them in the face. Radical papers all along have said that this state of case would be produced by a Democratic success—that the Democracy would fail to "protect" home industry, and the closing of mills and factories would follow.

Radical organs and orators ought to bear in mind that all these evils now exist in the most aggravated forms, the result of Radical failure to "protect" home industry properly. That party is, and for fourteen years been, in absolute power, and since home industry depends solely on "protection," its present prostration is chargeable directly to the non-protection afforded by a Radical Congress. Radical logicians cannot escape this conclusion. They have it in their power to clothe the whole land in prosperity, and yet the very prostration which they predict will follow Democratic success, now exists, and has existed for more than a year past, and all, according to Radical argument, because American industry is not properly protected against foreign competition.

We demand of the Commercial to know why this has not been done? What excuse can it give for our silent works and idle workmen, when its party could set all the machinery to going, and give bread and all the comforts of life to the operatives and their families, by extending over them the mighty hand of "protection?" Why rail against the Democracy for what they are going to do when they get into power, while all our industries are silent and at a standstill because a Republican Congress refuses to set them going by "protection" which can be so easily afforded? What answer has General Negley to make to his constituents, whose millions of capital lay idle, and whose hands seek in vain for work? He could have given capital and labor employment had he interested himself in securing ample protection for American industry. But he chose rather to let American industry languish by withholding protection.

It will not do for General Negley to say that if Mr. Hopkins is elected our manufactures will be prostrated for want of "protection." They are already in the dust, because General Negley has taken no steps to secure them protection at the hands of a Republican Congress, which spurns the appeals of capital and labor. Mr. Hopkins is the friend of American industry. He will not do like General Negley and his friends, talk about the necessity of protecting home interests, while they totter into the dust for want of protection. On the contrary Mr. Hopkins will make their protection his study and will prove himself a man of deeds as well as words.

Gen. Negley has been devoting himself to Sutro Tunnel jobs and Pacific Mail and other astonishing subsidies and chimerical commercial schemes, and what is the result? American industry has not been protected and the clang of the iron mills of the Keystone State has become a thing of the past, and the whole State languishes in consequence. Pittsburgh, the great centre of iron industries wants a Representative in Congress who will protect her interests, and not devote himself to Sutro Tunnel jobs and Pacific Mail subsidies. We have tried Negley and found him wanting. He is an excellent man for lobby jobs, but he utterly refuses to protect home industry.

The present per centage of protection is all, and more than Negley asks for, or a Republican Congress gives. Shielded by this pitiable excuse for protection, many mills are idle and our industries languish. Such a miserable attempt at protection should not be tolerated. If the present per centage is not enough, make the protection 50 per cent, or more if necessary, so that our manufactories may revive and put on the spirit of activity. We want to hear from the Commercial on this suggestion. It has been howling about protection for weeks and falsely accusing THE POST with being opposed to the fostering of home industries. We are not. We are in favor of it, and we want to know if the Commercial goes so far as we do in that direction. We want to know what excuse it has to make for Gen. Negley who failed to protect our industries. We want to know what excuse it has for a Republican Congress which has doled out protection in such miserable pittances, that every industrial interest is prostrated in the dust. We do not want it to splutter about what the Democracy will do, but we want it to give us a full and unbiased opinion of what the Republican party has done.

THE WAY IT IS DONE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Immediately proceeding an election in the city of brotherly fraud and systematic swindling there is an immense increase in the registration of voters. A Philadelphia journal reveals the figures of the game:

It is amazing how the population of Philadelphia increase immediately preceding an election, in which a certain Mann is a candidate for an elective position. To illustrate, the total list of taxables in Philadelphia, as shown in February last, amounts to 153,728; the number returned by the assessors in their sworn statements on the third day of the present month, figures up 166,521, or in other words, an increase inside of six months of 12,793, equivalent to an annual increase of 25,609. It is somewhat curious that in this city, where the ratio of voters to the population is about one in seven, Philadelphia, if the assessor's return is to be believed, in half a year, with dull times and her manufacturing and business interests prostrated, has actually increased her population 99,000 souls. It were insulting to even harbor the thought, and no intelligent citizen of Philadelphia but believes the assessor's return to be a fraud on its face, intended as the basis for and to cover up still greater frauds to be perpetrated at the coming election. But we warn the scoundrels in advance that their "little game" is known; that the Democracy of Philadelphia do not propose to be swindled out of victory by any such specious knavery, and the man who unlocks at his *Ipse dixit*, the door of a felon's cell may yet be caught in a trap of his own making.

Honest voters of Philadelphia think of it! 166,000 taxables at the ratio mentioned would give this city a popuirtion of 1,165,657, or far in excess of New York City and Brooklyn combined. Is it not high time that such villiany was exposed, and its concoctors and perpetrators brought to justice?

THE INSURANCE BUSINESS.

The Harrisburg correspondent of the Philadelphia Press has thrown out a feeler on the subject of taking State control of the insurance business in this State, which if carried out by legislative enactment, as it is proposed to do, will have the effect of putting fully $50,000,000 of capital under the absolute control of the Ring, and will create a power that will control the elections in Pennsylvania for years to come. The plan in brief, is to place all the insurance securities the State in the hands and under the absolute control of the Commissioner of Insurance.

The securities for insurance stocks in Pennsylvania of all kinds do not fall much if any below $50,000,000, and if the proposed plan is carried out, the companies doing business will be practically at the mercy of the Insurance Commissioner, whose dicta is to be final, and who will be clothed with the power to entirely cut off the transaction of business, or limit it as he sees proper. Any man can see at a glance what an immense political power this will confer upon a single official, giving him practical absolute control of $50,000,000 with which to influence elections, and enforce his political views.

This proposition clearly emanates from the inner circle of the State Ring, and if all the facts were known, it would transpire that Cameron, Mackey & Co. have inspired Insurance Commissioner Foster to move in this business, and throw out a feeler, preparatory to a final consummation of the job this winter in the event that a Ring majority is elected to the Legislature. The excuse given for this extraordinary assumption of power is that the officers and managers of our insurance companies, or the larger portion of them are dishonest, and that they are doing business upon false and fraudulent securities. It is proposed therefore to compel those corporations, which are under the management of our best citizens and most reliable and conscientious business men to surrender, their capital into the hands of a single man, who holds his office by virtue of being a partisan, and who will have it in his power to build up or crush corporations as they are friendly or unfriendly to his political or personal views.

It is truly astonishing to hear that one partisan offical has more honesty than five hundred reputable business men who have the management of our insurance companies, and therefore the one partisan official shall be clothed with the power of putting $50,000,000 capital under lock and key, clothing him with as much power as though he held fifty or one hundred thousand ballots in his hand. This aspersion and insult upon the business men of the State ought to be resented by them, in a way that will effectually rebuke the Ring which is at the bottom of this movement.

The Commissioner of Insurance is already clothed with ample powers to protect the interests of policy holders, if he will discharge his duties faithfully. No corporation can do business with false and fictitious securities if the Commissioner will discharge his duties as they are now defined. This proposed concentration of millions of capital in the hands of a pet of the Ring, is simply to give the Ring an opportunity to continue itself in power. We advise our business men who have their capital invested in the insurance business to be on the lookout for this scheme, which will certainly be consummated if a favorable Legislature is chosen. The pretense that the rights of the policy holders will be made more secure by conferring absolute powers upon the Commissioner of Insurance has no foundation in fact. It is simply a scheme to get control of millions of capital for the basest of political purposes. Aside from all other consideration, it is dangerous to concentrate such vast monetary powers in the hands of government. Capital can only be productive and conducive to the public weal, when it is thoroughly distributed. Concentrate it in the hands of a few—especially officials who are made by partisan selection, and the worst form of despotism is established.

THE N. Y. Sun speaking of the Poland Press gag-law says:

It was the work of a Republican Congress, and was approved by a Republican President. The Republican party are answerable for it, and will be held to answer by the people unless the Conventions of that party repudiate and denounce it.

The New York Republican State Convention which met at Utica on Wednesday last, did not denounce it, but by silence gave consent to this Republican measure. The independent press of the country will not fail to ventilate the fact. The New York Tribune called the attention of the Convention to the third term question and demanded some outspoken words in relation to it. The Convention however did not allude to it. The Tribune admonished that body as follows:

If the Republican managers suppose they can afford to enter into the campaign hampered by an unsettled question of this character, they are blinder than the world has given them credit for being. There is no good excuse whatever for refusing to act; there is only one interpretation to be put upon silence. If the scheme for a third term is not denounced by the Convention which meets to-day at Utica it will be because its supporters in the Republican party are too strong to be affronted with impunity, even if they are not strong enough to control the Convention. One Convention of the party has openly declared for it. This is no time for the politicians of New York to trifle and prevaricate.

PHILADELPHIA which for months was without a Democratic journal, now has two dailies and two weeklies, with the promise of the third daily. The Evening Chronicle, an independent Republican paper, which was moved to the city from Germantown, changes its character and management, and will in future be straight Democratic. The Mail, a weekly paper, started some months ago, has commenced the publication of an afternoon edition. It is full of life and its editorials under the management of Mr Wm. P. Furey, an experienced journalist, have the true ring; and still we are promised a third afternoon paper to be known as the Evening Express. The two weekly papers are the Commonwealth edited by Hon. W. H. Witte, one of the ablest writers and speakers in the State, and which is rapidly gaining a large circulation; the other, the Mail, also displays ability and enterprise. Such a lively journalistic attack on the opposition promises well and they all have our best wishes for their success, both in politics and business transactions.

AS GEN. WILLIAM MCCANDLESS, the Democratic candidate for Secretary of Internal Affairs, considered the private station to be the post of honor, when he was wanted in the field to defend his country, it would be a cruel thing in the voters of the State to take him away from his private station, now. They will not be guilty of any such cruelty towards him, but will leave him to enjoy to the full the honors of that privacy into which he skulked when a struggling nation called for his help.—Commercial.

This is sent forth by those who if they were in the army at all were paymasters or sutlers and never exposed to the enemy's bullets. Gen. M'Candless enlisted for three years and served them to the end faithfully, and was brevetted on the field for his heroic conduct. The impression intended to be conveyed in the above is that he refused to serve his country, and is about the lowest and meanest specimen of electioneering we have yet seen.

IN another column we publish some most astounding revelations, showing the manner in which the Kellogg usurpation has been sustained by Senators, Congressmen, attorneys and politicians in Washington, who not only sold their integrity, but bartered away the rights of the people they were sworn to maintain and protect. Still more startling revelations, it is said, are yet to follow. Those already given to the public are enough to make every patriot hang his head for shame, and blush for his country, which has fallen into the hands of worse than pirates. Have liberty and honesty and public virtue fallen into such bad repute that bribe-takers and oath-breakers alone are to be elected to the highest offices in the land?

IT requires a double leaded leader, in the Philadelphia Press to rouse the Ring to activity. It implores the party to instantly awake to a realization of the danger of defeat. As a specimen of its high toned logic we furnish the following from its columns. It says the Democratic organization is composed of "intelligent bigots and ignorant thieves the outcropping of slothful intellects and degraded slums" then it tells us what the Republican party has done for the country.

It exposed the Credit Mobilier; it repealed the increase of salary law, and it defeated its own trusted leaders who were accused of attempting to gag the press.

As Squeers innocently remarked "there's richness for you."

THE Ring organs have long editorial essays each morning, upon, Denmark, Germany, Governor Dix, the American people, everything and anything but the discussion of home subjects, wherein our taxpayers are vitally interested. These seem by agreement to be interdicted and for reasons readily understood. But the people are not parties to this arrangement. They have to pay the taxes, a portion of which these newspapers gobble in the way of patronage from one or the other of the Rings, which prevents them from giving the true state of the case. They dare not.

REPRESENTATIVES of the manufacturing corporations, having their headquarters in Boston, have voted that the production of the cotton mills of New England should be reduced at least one-third until the proper relation between the cost of production and the market value of goods shall be re-established, and the true relation between supply and demand adjusted. Must we accept this as another installment of the blessings vouchsafed to us by the election of that man Grant?

YOU don't catch the Gazette charging the City Hall Commissioners with lying, when they say that over seven hundred thousand dollars have been expended on that pile, or that said Commissioners gloated over the assassination of President Lincoln. These falsehoods are reserved for the enemies of the Ring.

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Democrats of the Fifth (Pa.) Congressional district have nominated Hon. John Robbins for Congress. The Radicals are split in this district between Harmer and Myers.

THE following are the Democratic nominees in Mercer county: Congress, James Sheakley, subject to conferees: President Judge, A. M'Dermitt: Assembly, Chas. Heydrick, E. Dennison and C. Henlan.

THE Democratic conferees of the Twenty-Seventh (Pa) Congressional district composed of the counties of Warren Venango and Erie recently met at Corry and nominated Dr A. G. Egbert of Venango county for Congress.

THE reign of ruin and corruption in Louisiana will undoubtedly be perpetuated unless the common indignation of the North at the continuance of the outrage makes itself felt in Congress.—Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.)

THE Labor Reformers of Massachusetts having thought the matter over, and have about concluded to reconsider their determination, and nominate a State ticket after all. They have called a Convention for Oct. 9, to meet probably in Boston, where the question will be decided.

THE Democracy of Northampton county have made the following nominations Congress, subject to conferees—William Mutchler. State Senator—David Engleman. Assembly—Andrew Snyder, Ambrose J. Erwin, John Stotzer. District Attorney—Val. Hilburn. Sheriff—Birge Pearson.

THE Democratic ticket in Somerset county, Pa., is as follows: State Senator—John H. Uhl. Assembly—Aaron Will and Charles Williamson. District Attorney—Paul Gaither. Commissioner—Philip Hay. Poor House Director—John Kuhns. Auditor—Charles F. Smith. Surveyor—L. C. Colborn.

SOME of the most zealous adherents of Judge Poland are talking of calling a convention to nominate a candidate to run against Mr. Denison at the next election for Congressman on Nov. 3. It will be a mere matter of form if they do, as Mr. Denison is conceded on all sides to be as good as elected now.

THE Telegraph dares not defend Tenday Olmsted's vote for the infamous Tioga landlord and tenant act. No, it is afraid to permit its readers ever to know that its candidate for Lieutenant Governor did vote for that odious measure. Will not some bolder journal of the radical persuasion undertake the defense of this part of Olmsted's record?—Harrisburg Patriot.

THE platform of the New York Republicans is silent concerning the third term, though it approves the second. The example of the bold Pennsylvanians who hissed the name of the President, and refused to express a desire for his re-election, does not seem to have much effect on the party so far.—Courier-Journal.

RETURNS from the entire State of Vermont, excepting one town, show at the recent election the Republicans elected 183 members of the lower branch of the Legislature, and the Democrats 48, while there are three Independents and one Farmer, and in five towns there was no election. The last House contained 216 Republicans and 32 Democrats and Liberals.

FAIR PLAY is a jewel, and there is a golden rule that recommends us to do to others as we would like to be done by. If this rule had been observed a little more closely in our dealings with the late Rebel States, it is not improbable that many of the disturbances which now agitate the South would have been avoided.—Philadelphia Telegraph (Rep.)

THE temperance party in Pennsylvania refuse to accept the declination of Simeon B. Chase, of Susquehanna county, for Judge of the Supreme Court. Their other candidates are: For Lieutenant Governor, Benj. Rush Bradford, of Beaver; Auditor General, Calvin Parsons, of Luzerne; Secretory of Internal Affairs, W. B. Cuthbertson, of Montgomery.

THE negroes of McLennan county, Texas, recently passed resolutions more proper in meaning than in language. They declare that they "have a desire to live where peace and plenty lays at every door and hopes to see the time come when the lion shall lay down with the lamb in perfect peace." They also register their intention to "indorse good men for representatives, caring nothing of what profession they are, or what party they are, so they are good men."

THE Republican Convention of Northumberland county, met at Sunbury on the 22d inst. The Hon. John B. Packer was unanimously renominated for Congress. Dr. J. J. John, of Shamokin, and John I. Parker, of M'Ewensville, were nominated for Assembly; Gen. John Kay Clement, for Prosecuting Attorney; Amos Vastine, of Shamokin township, for County Commissioner; R. C. Buckman for Auditor, and David Rockefeller for County Surveyor.

THE citizens of Washington county Illinois, held a county convention a few days since, and among other proceedings adopted the following expression of opinion:

Resolved, That we emphatically condemn the passage of any law of either State or the United States, the tendency of which would be to hamper or restrain the freedom of the press, and that we demand the immediate repeal of the Poland-Frelinghuysen press-gag law.

The platforms of the Pennsylvania and New York Republicans stand on the record as hostile to the liberty of the press.

OVER one hundred negroes of the First Ward New Orleans have signed their names to the following and sent it to the usurper:

To His Excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States:

We, the undersigned, colored citizens of the city of New Orleans, State of Louisiana, do recognize the legality of the McEnery and Penn Government, and do, therefore, pray that your Excellency will sustain it.

We firmly believe that our rights will be respected and maintained.

THE Cambria county Democracy have nominated for Assembly—John Hannan, John Buck. Prothonotary—Barney McColgan. District Attorney—W. H. Rose. Commissioner—W. D. McClelland. Poor Director—Charles Flick. Auditor—M. Sweeney. Surveyor—Henry Scanlan. Coroner—John Bradly. Chairman County Committee—J. G. Lake. W. H. Sechler and R. H. Brown were elected delegates to the State Convention next year. Patrick Doran, John M. Fredericks and J. K. Hite were chosen Congressional Conferees, and W. B. Bonacker, William Linton and J. G. Hasson, Senatorial Conferees.

COL. MCCLURE sent a letter to the Fourth (Philadelphia) Senatorial Convention announcing that if his name was used that it would be entirely unauthorized, but for some reason it was not read before that body. The Colonel thus concludes:

"Under the Republican rules which govern all conventions I could not be voted for as a candidate in your convention without a previous pledge to support the nominee regardless of his character or fitness. That I could not give such a pledge in advance, to any convention, under the present primary control of our political affairs, need hardly be reiterated by me at this late day, and under no circumstances, therefore, could I be eligible to your nomination.

"As your body assumes to represent the party largely dominant in the district that is, of all others, most interested in wise and upright legislation, I shall be more than gratified to learn that you have nominated a candidate who will be faithful to Philadelphia, rather than subservient to mere partisan or personal demands. If so, your nominee will have no more cordial supporter than your friend.

"A. K. MCCLURE."

The Convention nominated Horatio Grates Jones and now there is some talk of M'Clure running as an independent candidate.

SOME one has given currency through the Reading Eagle, to a grievous slander upon the father and mother of young abducted Charley Ross, by stating that the mother of the child had separated from her husband and that another woman occupied her place. The following is a portion of the affidavit of Mr. Ross.

At the age of 38 years, having been theretofore unmarried, on the 24th of July, 1862, I was married to Sarah Ann Lewis, of Brookfield, Massachusetts. Of this marriage there have been born to me eight children, to wit: William Lewis Ross, Augustus Stoughton Ross, Henry Augustus Ross, Sophia Lewis Ross, Walter Lewis Ross, Charles Brewster Ross, Marion Kimball Ross and Anna Christine Ross, in the order here stated, all of whom are living except William Lewis Ross, who died in 1863.

My said wife has lived with me without interruption from the date of my said marriage, and continues so to live, no difficulty of any kind having ever arisen between us; I have never had any other wife nor my wife any other husband.

DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

The first meeting of the new State Committee was held at Bolton's Hotel, Harrisburg, on Tuesday, and of which the Harrisburg Patriot says, there was an unusually large representation of members. John Miller, Esq., of Chester county, Chairman of the Committee, presided over the deliberations.

The following persons were selected as Secretaries of the Committee: H. C. Olmsted, of Philadelphia, B. F. Nead, Chambersburg, W. H. Reel, Allegheny, and J. H. Graham, of Cumberland.

At the meeting the ground work for an energetic campaign was laid. Reports from members of the Committee from all sections of the State were made showing that the prospects for a Democratic victory in November are of the most encouraging kind. Everywhere the people are giving unmistakable evidences of their determination to defeat the Ring ticket.

Hon. John Latta, General William M'Candless and Justus F. Temple, candidates of the Democrats for Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs and Auditor General respectively, were present.

The headquarters of the chairman of the Committee were established at Philadelphia.

AN UNKIND RAP AT BUTLER.

[Feom The Boston Journal's report of the Essex speech.]

While the General was holding to all men paying their honest debts, a spoon was lowered by means of a string through the scuttle of the roof, and hung like a specter in mid air. A giggle was heard from the audience, and it soon assumed the proportions of a roar. The General tried to continue, but was several times interrupted. He failed at first to observe the objectionable article of table use. Gen. Butler finally placed his eye upon it and gazed from right to left without a word to say. He again attempted to proceed, but only again to be interrupted. Finally he shook his handkerchief and straightened himself and remarked:

"Well, I should think that is about as good an argument as I can be opposed to." The spoon wiggled in the air and the General continued: "There must be some opposition in this town." [Laughter and Applause.]

THE RING CANDIDATE FOR SUPREME JUDGE.

PAXSON'S NOMINATION AN INSULT TO THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In the light of the late achievement of Judge Paxson in discharging two notorious felons without trial and without any sufficient examination the words of the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph (Republican), have additional force, It says:

"It is simply an insult and dishonor to the Republican party of Pennsylvania that a man of mediocre ability and tainted character should be forced into the highest office in the gift of the people by bargaining and dickering that would disgrace a ward caucus. And this is precisely the ladder over which Paxson mounts to a seat in our high court of appeals with Agnew, Williams, Mercer, Gordon and Sharwood."

A WARNING TO FEDERAL SOLDIERS

[Brooklyn Argus.]

Major-Attorney-General Williams and his faithful co-laborer, Zach Chandler, are reported to have issued orders to have all the United States soldiers who cheered the New Orleans insurgents privately hamstrung.

AUTUMN.

Upon the early autumn air,
There floats a mystic chilling breath,
And soon shall Summer's flowerets fair,
Be still in death,
They'll wither from our sight away,
And mock us by their sure decay.

The maples, crimson now, and gold,
Have changed their robes of emerald green
And beauties, rich and varied hold
Earth's gorgeous scene;
But soon shall leaves in sadness fall
At chill November's wintry call.

The brooklet that in joyous glee,
Went bounding through the mossy dell,
Shall soon enchained, and silent be,
With icy spell.
And not until return of Spring,
Shall we in gladness, hear it sing.

To me this death of all we prize,
Brings thoughts of woe, within my breast,
My fancy soars beyond the skies,
When safe at rest.
The flowers I loved in yore are gone,
That faded in youth's brightest dawn.

When on the earth, year after year,
The blooming buds appear again,
I turn and drop a silent tear,
But oh! in vain.
For on that bright celestial shore,
My buds shall bloom forever more.

Now as I tread the paths of earth,
And feet are weary, thus to roam,
I know Life's Autumn shall give birth
To God and home,
So on the twilight's chilly air,
There floats to Heaven a thankful prayer.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

BEECHERIANA.

MR. TILTON'S "CRIME" IN CONDONING THAT OF HIS WIFE.

To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune.]

SIR: Mr. Beecher's friend's claim that Messrs. Tilton and Moulton have committed so great a crime, according to their own account, in trying to cover up guilt, as to render them unworthy of credence. They pretend to think it impossible, that any man, knowing his wife guilty of breaking her marriage-vows, could attempt to shield her from the scorn of the world. It may be true that few men are capable of tenderness toward a fallen wife, but Mr. Tilton's case is not without precedent.

In the early history of Pittsburgh there was a similar case. The husband was one of the most prominent citizens, a member of one of the wealthiest families. His wife, a beautiful French woman, committed a series of indiscretions which culminated in a public exposure, which seemed to leave no doubt of her criminality on the mind of the community, but her husband stood between her and ruin. Not only did he himself uphold her, but his family, which had before looked down upon her, rallied to her support. Everything in their power was done to guard her name and fame, and she lived with her husband, cherished and protected, until the end of her days, which was many years after. The husband's course was regarded as one of peculiar nobleness and Christian charity; and the sister-in-law who threw the mantle of her own fair fame around the erring wife and mother, and protected her from insult, added thereby to the lustre of a name otherwise full of honor. Long after that; or about twenty-five years ago, a lady of that same city fell suddenly into public disgrace, on account of an intimacy with a Professor who gave her lessons in German. She was an active member in a prominent church, a zealous Sunday-school teacher, a beautiful, gentle, accomplished woman; but, all at once, old friends turned from her, and she stood alone, with only her faithful husband at her side, and he was true to the last.

Tens of thousands of wives condone the crimes of husbands; is it so very wonderful that some men can forgive their sinning wives? Nor is it so unparalleled that friends should be called upon to aid in suppressing a scandal and preserving families from the consequences of the wrong-doing of one of their number. There are probably not many persons of moderate discretion, who have reached the age of 50 without having been called upon for advice or assistance in some family-trouble growing out of sin which was to be kept from the public. If Mr. Moulton believed, as he seems to have done, that Mr. Beecher had repented and meant to lead a new life, it was all right that he should try to save two families and the public from a knowledge of his sins. Moreover, those who knew the real nature of Mr. Beecher's domestic relations, the peculiarities of his wife, and the atmosphere of his home, must have felt some measure of leniency toward his falls from virtue. The account which Mr. Tilton gives, in his last statement, on this head, must be familiar to hundreds, if not thousands, and, in the minds of some, must furnish a palliating circumstance in whatever measure of guilt is meted out to him.

JANE GREY SWISSHELN.

AN AMUSING SCENE IN COURT.

It is absolutely necessary in Montana that a Judge should know something of cards. If he does not he is always liable to have the gravity and dignity of his court disturbed by a scene similar to one which happened Judge Servis, Associate Justice of the First District Court. It was a case of a quarrel over cards and an assault and battery, and the first witness was one Bob Gibbons:

The witness.—"Well, we sat down to the table; Anderson sat there, Parks here, and I there (making a diagram on the Clerk's table); Parks dealt the cards; I went blind; Anderson went blind over me, and Parks would not see him?

The Judge, who is a little deaf, was in the habit of making an ear-trumpet of his hand, and throwing his head a little forward and sideways. Having gone through this pantomime, he interrupted the witness by asking him:

"What was the reason that Parks did not see Anderson?"

The witness replied: "I don't know, but he would not see him."

"Proceed," said the Judge.

"Well, I saw him, he saw and just at that minute"—

"Stop, sir," said the Judge, throwing himself into a hearing attitude, "Did I understand you to say you went blind?"

"Yes, sir, I went blind, and Anderson he went blind, and Parks would not see him, but I saw Anderson, and these he saw"—

"Witness," exclaimed the Judge, striking the bench with his clinched fist, "do I hear you right, sir. Do you say that you went blind, and then you saw?"

"Yes, sir," replied the witness. "I saw Anderson, and Anderson saw and just at that"—

"Stop, sir," said the Judge. "Mr. Clerk, fine the witness $50 for contempt of court, and direct the Sheriff to take him to jail, and there keep him until he receives further orders from the Court. Call up the next case, Mr. Clerk."

Bob Gibbons was dumbfounded, and did not awake to the reality of his condition until the Sheriff laid his hands on him, when he exclaimed:

"Good gracious, Mr. Judge, what have I done that I must go to jail?"

The Judge, who was purple with rage, did not deign to reply to poor Gibbons, but reiterated the order with increased vehemence, and the members of the bar, who had been anticipating the fix that Bob would eventually be placed in, were convulsed with laughter, which increased the rage of the Judge to the highest pitch. The prosecuting attorney endeavored to enlighten the Judge, and eventually succeeded, but not until he had produced a pack of cards, and after dealing out three hands, made the blind as clear as day to the Judge.

The fine and imprisonment were remitted, order was restored in the court, and Gibbons was allowed to proceed with his testimony.

FALL RIVER HORROR.

Befor t ecoroner's inquest appeared a young girl named Julia Coffee who states that she was first alarmed by the cry of "Fire!" and at the time heavy columns of smoke burst through the spool-room door. The overseer was surrounded by a crowd of little children, and as soon as the alarm was given he rushed for the staircase, but was forced back by the incoming flames. He then rushed for the elevator, still surrounded by the shrieking, terrified operatives. A crowd of the children were placed on the elevator, but when he attempted to send it down it would not work. A number of the children were taken off, but even then it failed to respond to the belt. A rush was then made for the window, and a number of men in the room began uncoiling a long rope to let the terrified crowd to the ground. Quite a number had been passed down in safety, when the rope, about twenty-five feet from the ground, was burned in two. The overseer had in the meantime descended the line and reached the ground with but a few injuries. By this time the smoke had become so dense that all who remained were compelled to crowd to the windows for air, many of them plunging head foremost to the ground, and their brains were scattered around for several yards. The impression of the young girl Coffee seems to be that if an attempt had been made to descend the staircase it would have been successful; but when the help saw the overseer fail to attempt the feat, they gave up all hope, and sought safety at the windows at either end of the building. It being in the attic, low windows were on the side. This girl also states that she sat for several minutes on the window sill of the south end, and by her side was an elderly man, who, when he found the rope burned in two, started away and disappeared in the smoke. She then grasped the rope and slid down several feet, after which she lost all consciousness and fell to the ground.

A VERY STRANGE CASE.

DRIVEN TO DEATH BY A CURSE.

Miss Cross, a school teacher in Stark, N. H., lately committed suicide by drowning, under the following circumstances, as related by a local paper: She had charge of the school for several weeks. The scholars thought much of her, and till within a short time before her death she kept an orderly and excellent school. But during the last week all seemed disorder and confusion in the school. The committee, Dr. A. Thompson and M. T. Pike, Esq., having heard of the fact, visited the school on Friday, and found it much as above described, on which, after the school was dismissed, they kindly talked with her privately relative to the school, told how it seemed to them, and advised her, as she appeared pale and nearly sick, quietly to go to the agent and resign her position; or if she felt strong enough, to go on with the school, and thought she could improve in the particulars they mentioned, she could do so. She said she would determine what was best between that time and the hour of school the next morning, They left for their homes. She did not return to her boarding-house that night, and her friends became alarmed. The school house was locked. On looking in at the window the key was seen on the floor. On entering they discovered on her desk some little articles of value she had taken from her person, and the following note, addressed to her sister:

"DEAR MARY: All I have to say is that the curse is fulfilled. The daughters shall die in sorrow, if not in shame, before they are twenty. Ask Albert Thompson and Thomas Pike why. Good-bye all.

"LAURAINA."

Search was made for her body. The school house was situated on the bank of the river, where the water was deep and still, and the body was found near by. Before the coroner's jury her sister explained the note by relating that they were the children of Amos K. Cross, of Waterford, Me., and that, in consequence of some difficulty between them, her father separated from his first wife, and was again married, on which his mother, taking sides against him, pronounced with dreadful emphasis this curse upon her son's children: "His daughters shall die in sorrow, if not in shame, before they are twenty, and the sons shall be cut off in infancy." She said that for some time Lauraina had constantly dwelt upon the subject of the curse, and the more so, recently, as she was nearing the age of twenty, and she had done and said things which had caused her to think her sister meditated suicide. And her room-mate testified that only a week before she had spoken of it to her, and alluded to the fact that she was over nineteen years of age, and if the curse was fulfilled she had but a short time longer to live. The fact that some of her brothers died in infancy tended to strengthen the superstition, so that insanity and death were the consequences.

EXPLAINED IT TO HER.

[Detroit Free Press.]

Yesterday morning an old lady, who lives in the west part of this county, was selling some butter to a grocer on Michigan avenue, and some one mentioned something about the Beecher scandal. "What is that thing anyhow?" asked the old lady. "It's bin in the papers, but my eyes are poor, and I haven't felt like reading." "Well, it's just this," replied the grocer as he scraped out the crock; "you see, Beecher hire'd Mrs. Tilton to knit him twelve pairs of socks, and when she got 'em done he tried to pass a counterfeit bill on her." "Is that so!" exclaimed the aged dame; "well, I don't blame the papers a single bit for showing him up,—he's worse'n a vagabond!"

ONE BY ONE.

One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going;
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each;
Let no future dreams elate thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from Heaven),
Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready too to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armied band;
One will fade as others greet thee—
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look on life's long sorrow;
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for to-morrow;
So each day begin again.

Every hour that fleets so slowly
Has its task to do or bear;
Luminous the crown, and holy,
Where each gem is set with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond;
Nor, the daily toil forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's token
Reaching heaven; but one by one
Take them, lest the chain be broken
Ere the pilgrimage be done.

ADELAIDE ANNE PROCTOR.

DIAMOND SMUGGLING.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

The Boston Commercial Bulletin, in an article on smuggling at New York relates the following story:

"There is a very important traffic carried on in diamonds over the various European lines to this country, and as the duty upon them is ten per cent. *ad valorem* the sharpest watch is kept upon those suspected to be engaged in it. By means of agents abroad the Collector's office has often information by cable of the departure from the various ports of suspected diamond smugglers, and is prepared to intercept them. In nine cases out of ten the stones are concealed upon the persons of the passengers. When this becomes a certainty, or what is supposed to be a certainty, the passenger is arrested and taken to the Searcher's Bureau in the Custom House. Here, if found necessary, the party is stripped to the skin, and his clothes examined inch by inch, seam by seam; the heels are taken from his boots; his hair and beard are combed, and every means taken to discover the hiding-place of the secreted treasures. Once this mode of search used to be tolerably successful, but now it rarely serves any purpose except in the case of raw recruits to the smuggling ranks. An old bird is caught with chaff but once.

"A New York Jew, who was reputed to be in the business of smuggling diamonds, used to cross the water on the Cunard line from three to four times a season. Two years ago, in the early part of the season, he was seized upon his arrival and taken to the searcher's room. Nearly a thousand dollars' worth of precious stones were found secreted in the lining of his boots. He returned to Liverpool by the same steamer, and four weeks after again landed upon the company's wharf on North river. He was again seized and subjected to the same rigorous search, but with no success. The man took it smilingly and philosophically. When he took his leave he said: 'Better luck next time, gentlemen. I shall go back by the same steamer on business, and when I return you can try it again.'

"The officers mentally determined if he did they would try it again. Upon inquiry it was found that he really had engaged a return passage, having held his stateroom for that purpose. Two hours before the sailing of the steamer he was driven down to the pier in his carriage, his wife and daughter with him to see him off. When they returned they carried with them over ten thousand dollars' worth of diamonds which had lain secreted in his stateroom during the whole time the steamer had remained in port. Before his return to New York the collector was notified by one of the revenue agents abroad that Max Fischer would return by the——, which would leave Liverpool October 25, with several thousand dollars worth of diamonds. In due time the man arrived, and for the third time was escorted before the searcher. He was evidently not prepared for such persistent attention. He seemed nervous and agitated, and finally attempted to compromise. He was politely informed that that was out of the question. He was again put through the searching process. His pocketbook, which was first investigated, revealed a memorandum showing the purchase of eighteen diamonds of various sizes and prices, amounting in all to about $12,000. When this came to light the man begged with tears to be allowed to compromise. A deaf ear was turned to his entreaties. His coat was removed and the lining examined. Nothing there. Then the waistcoat. As the searcher passed his practical fingers along the lining his heart gave a tremendous thump as he recognized the feel of something pebbly, like little rows of buttons. The garment was hastily ripped, a strip of chamois skin withdrawn and unrolled, and there they lay, one, two, three, eighteen! All there.

"'You can put on your coat and waistcoat again, Mr. Fischer,' said the searcher, blandly. 'Good day.'

"Without a word the man departed, took a horse car home, kissed his family, ate a rousing dinner, repaired to the bath-room, and, after soaking a rather capacious plaster across the small of his back for a few minutes in warm water, peeled it off, and with it eighteen diamonds, of various costs and prices. What the searcher and collector may have said or thought when they found their seizure to be nothing but clever glass imitations, worth from ten to thirty cents each, nobody knows; for although the seizure was loudly heralded, the finale was never made public. A lady in this city, moving in fashionable circles, wears a valuable diamond which was imported in the cavity of a double tooth, said tooth being in the mouth of a gentleman of New York. It was placed in its rather unromantic hiding place in London, and safely covered with bone filling, which was displaced after the arrival in New York."

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

[Cor. Louisville Courier-Journal.]

Many Washingtonians are returning for Miss Sherman's wedding, which takes place the 1st of October. So much has been published in advance that I have but little to say about it until the event transpires. General and Mrs. Sherman will make it the occasion of returning some of the hospitality that has been conferred upon them since they became residents of of this city. The invitations are general, and the whole affair will be in keeping with the genial, kindly nature of the family. They will be sadly missed when they leave us, for the entire family are well bred and cultivated. I do not think any of them leave willingly, but the difficulties about the General remaining here seem to be insurmountable, and as long as the title of General exists it will conflict with that of Secretary of War.

THE GRANTS.

The President could not inhabit the White House during the recent visit, owing to the annual repairs and refurnishing which it is undergoing. Apartments are being arranged for the reception of Col. Grant and his bride, Miss Honore, of Chicago. Reports are contradictory about Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris coming to the wedding. While it is asserted she will spend the winter with her parents, others say she will not visit them until spring. Such was her intention when she was married, but I don't think her brother expected to be married so soon at that time.

Gayety will begin here early this season, as there are quite a number of engagements to be fulfiled, and receptions will follow.

ONE OF THE ARISTOCRATIC FAMILIES is now bowed down with woe, owing to the difficulties existing between a young wife and her husband. Four years ago it was a beautiful bride and a gallant groom—an army officer. Elegant trousseau, bridesmaids, groomsman in uniform, presents of great magnificence, flowers, marriage bell, wedding march by a military band, exciting and interesting event, bridal trip, stationed first in a Western city, next in the South. The world applauding and envying; supposition that there was perfect bliss. Husband suddenly brings wife back to her parents, and charges her with infidelity. She is left in disgrace, and a suit for divorce commenced. Then she opens her heart to parents and friends and tells how cruelly she has suffered, not only from this accusation, but from systematic neglect, unkind words, and a sister-in-law who made her home a place of torment and who studied how to widen the breach that existed between herself and husband. So, instead of a quiet separation and keeping the affair as much as possible in the family, the husband, in order to be a free man, has determined to prove to the world his wife's infamy, and to make her disgrace as humiliating as possible. She has determined on a defense, and will expose him, so the papers may be prepared for a repetition of the Beecher-Tilton scan. mag on a small scale.

STATE DINNERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette says, in writing of State dinners at the White House: "A gentleman bearing the fortunate name of Luckey has the delicate task of arranging the guests, so that they may not do injustice to the occasion by feeling themselves improperly placed at the table. After the acceptances from the invited guests have been received (and you know a President's invitation must always be accepted unless a death-bed prevents, *vide* Mrs. Dalgren on 'Etiquette'), Mr. Luckey consults the 'Blue Book' as to the rank and title of each one, and after a satisfactory investigation, draws a diagram of the table, with the places each guest is to occupy at the forthcoming feast. Then a bill of fare, with the happy individual's name attached, is placed at each respective place, and an envelope containing two cards, one with a lady's name and the other with that of the gentleman on his arrival. The President is expected to give them from time to time, until every Senator, Congressman, and foreign official has been duly honored. These dinners average about $500 apiece, and are quite long, ceremonious, and not particularly agreeable affairs, but then the honor of being invited puts all discomforts at a discount. The table is loaded with flowers, and exquisite bouquets decorate every plate. All the silver at command is wisely set for show.

JUGGERNAUTH.

The Juggernauth pilgrims at Serampore are said to have manifested considerable dissatisfaction at the conduct at the Serampore Municipal authorities in regard to the cars. The Commissioners declined to allow one of the cars, which was in a manifestly rotten condition, to be removed until it had been repaired. The priests set hundreds of men to work, and kept them at it incessantly for a day and a night. But the next morning the Magistrate was still dissatisfied with the condition of the car, and impounded the ropes to prevent any attempt at moving it. "The result was," says the Patriot, "that for the first time within the memory of man the sacred car was not drawn on the day of the festival." But by the wise action of the authorities in preventing the removal of the car in its unsafe condition, there can be no doubt that many lives were saved. The Magistrate, who has thus been the indirect cause of preserving the lives of a number of his fellow-creatures, is covered with abuse, and accused of "conspiring to interfere with the religious observances of the people."

AN EAGLE'S NEST-HIDING.

Young Raymond ought to be invited to complete a new unabridged dictionary. To illustrate his conception of the meaning of "nest-hiding" he relates an experience of his in the Yellowstone region. One evening some of the party fired several shots at an eagle sitting upon her nest in a tall cottonwood. Only her head could be seen; but that never flinched nor moved, though the marksmen felt that they must have hit the bird. At last they gave up in chagrin and came to supper. In the morning they saw the eagle still unmoved upon her nest, and they resolved to unravel the mystery. They finally succeed in overturning the nest, when down fluttered the full-fledged eaglets alive, and the mother bird riddled with balls. She had taken her death wounds in silence and covered her young to the last. That, ladies and gentlemen, is nest-hiding.—[Boston Post.

THE Springfield Republican says: "Nearly all the other mills at fall River are as destitute of means of escape in case of fire as the Granite, but the Durfee, Crescent and two other mills are to be provided with stairways at each end without delay; indeed, one or two corporations have already begun work."

THE OLD TURNPIKE.

We hear no more the clanging hoof,
And the stage-coach rattling by,
For the steam king rules the traveled world,
And the old pike's left to die.
The grass creeps o'er the flinty path,
And the stealthy daisies steal
Where once the stage-horse, day by day,
Lifted his iron heel.

No more the weary stager dreads
The toil of the coming morn;
No more the bustling landlord runs
At the sound of the echoing horn;
For the dust lies still upon the road,
And bright-eyed children play,
Where once the clattering hoofs and wheel
Rattled along the way.

No more we hear the cracking whip,
And the strong wheels' rumbling sound:
But ah! the water drives us on,
And an iron-horse is found!
The coach stands rusting in the yard,
The horse has sought the plough;
We have spanned the world with an iron rail,
And the steam king rules us now!

The old turnpike is a pike no more,
Wide open stands the gate!
We have made a road for our horse to stride,
And we ride at a dying rate;
We have filled the valleys and leveled the hills,
And tunneled the mountain's side,
And round the rough crag's dizzy verge
Fearless now we ride.

Go—on—on—with a haughty front!
A puff, a shriek and a bound,
With the tardy echoes wake too late
To echo back the sound;
And the old pike road is left alone,
And the stagers seek the plough!
We have circled the earth with an iron rail,
And the steam king rules us now!

AN ACCOMPLISHED GYPSY GIRL.

The Norwegian papers are full of a marriage recently celebrated between an English gentleman and a gypsy girl bearing the name of Esmeralda. The gentleman is Mr. Hubert Smith, who is described as a land-owner in Shropshire, and who, some time ago, made himself known in literature by a clever book entitled "Tent Life with English Gypsies in Norway, dedicated to King Charles XV, of Sweden and Norway." Mr. Smith has spent several summers in Norway with a following of gypsies, wandering on foot through valleys and over mountains, carrying tents and provisions with him on the backs of donkeys, and leading a most original vagabond life. Esmeralda was born on his estate in Shropshire. She is, the Norwegian papers state, very handsome, a perfect type of the peculiar beauty of her race, of the sweetest temper, and richly gifted from the hands of nature. The last few months she has passed in a Norwegian family, taking lessons in languages and music, and has astonished all by the wonderful progress made in so short a time, not less than by her gentle manners. The marriage was a civil one, being performed by the Judge of the Peace, but the rector of the parish attended the ceremony, as he had had the opportunity of knowing the bride during her stay in the neighborhood, and made a much applauded speech in her honor. The Norwegian gypsies' friend, Mr. Ellert Sundt, who has devoted the best part of his life to the pulling down of the barrier erected by prejudice and traditional superstition between the gypsies and the rest of the community, and who has converted not a few of the nomindizing tribe to settled and industrious life, had been invited to the marriage, which had his full approval, but was prevented at the moment from attending. Several notabilities from Christiania are mentioned among the guests, and the marriage was the occasion for numerous expressions of sympathy, especially from ladies who had made the acquaintance of the bride. After the solemnity the newly-married couple left to spend their honeymoon in the venerable beech forest near Lourvig, the only one of the kind in Norway, affording ample accommodation for tent life with gypsies.

THE GIRL'S SWIMMING CONTEST.

Two thousand persons assembled in the "Natatorium," Sixty-sixth street, East river, yesterday, to see a novel swimming entertainment. The first was a race of 800 yards for amateurs, the swimmers being Messrs. Fagan, Weber, Praeger, Rermet, Jack, Dreher, and Krug. The tide was strong, and the swimmers floated like corks. Mr. Fagan arrived at the flag in six minutes; the second man being only a few feet behind. The others were scattered, the last man being at least fifty yards behind.

Mr. J. B. Johnson, the English champion, then swam on the incoming tide one mile in six minutes and two seconds. He varied the feat by swimming a part of the way under water.

The most interesting event of the day was the swimming of seven young ladies for three prizes. Misses Minnie Leypoldt, Emma Brown, Josephine May, Mary Leypoldt, Emily Kruger, Rickie Sands, and Kittie Allen were taken to the starting point, 500 yards from the flag. They started with a rush, and the tide floated them like feathers half the distance. When they were within 100 yards of the flag a large steamboat passed and created such a heavy swell that all but the Misses Leypoldt and Miss Brown were thrown far in the rear. Misses Kruger and Allen were driven upon the rocky shore. The latter, it is said, fainted and was drawn ashore. The sisters Leypoldt arrived together, within twenty yards of the goal. Miss Mary suddenly failed, and her sister reached the flag the winner of the first prize, a locket and chain. Miss Mary arrived second, and secured the prize of a pair of bracelets. Miss Brown was yet far ahead of the others, but within forty yards from the end she gave out, and was unable to reach the flag until Mr. Johnson, who accompanied the swimmers from the start, gave her some assistance. She paddled to the end, and secured the third prize, a toilet set. The other swimmers did not finish the race, but crawled into the bath house exhausted.—[N. Y. Sun, 25.

A PENNSYLVANIA HEIRESS ELOPES WITH A NEGRO.

[Philadelphia Item.]

The staid, quiet portion of Bucks county known as Warminster township is now greatly excited over a strange elopement. It seems that about a year since a fancy colored man named Joe Palmer came to Warminster and engaged with Mr. John Thompson, one of the aristocratic citizens, as a man-of-all-work. While thus employed it was noticed that he was quite intimate with Miss Annie Thompson, the beautiful, refined, and accomplished daughter of his employer.

Shortly afterward Palmer was taken ill, and Miss Thompson attended to him until the family prevented it by having him removed elsewhere. But it seems that Miss Thompson's visits were clandestinely continued to him. After his convalescence it is reported that Palmer said he would be even with the Thompsons for sending him away from their residence during his illness.

Miss Thompson's father and mother did all they could to prevent any further intimacy between their daughter and Palmer, and she seemingly consented completely to their wishes. But neither they nor the community were prepared for the *denouement* which has taken place.

A day or two since Joe Palmer stated to various persons that he was going West, and was noticed making extensive preparations. About the same time Miss Thompson persuaded her mother to allow her to make a visit to a neighboring township to make some purchases. She went instead to the railroad depot, and boarding the Philadelphia train, met Palmer at the next station.

As the young lady did not return at the time she informed her mother she would, a search was instituted and the truth learned. The terribly distracted parent at once went to Philadelphia, but although a most persistent search was made nothing of the couple could be learned further than that Palmer was seen in the neighborhood of the hay market, at Seventh and Columbia avenue, the day, subsequent to the elopement.

Miss Thompson is a great heiress, and has always been held in the highest esteem by people of Warminster. Her parents are heartbroken at her rash act. Further endeavors have been made for her recovery, but no traces of the unfortunate girl have been discovered. The detectives report that she is not in Philadelphia, and are now endeavoring to ascertain whether she is in New York.

FUNNY SCENE IN CHURCH.

The Alexandria (Va.) Gazette contains the following:

An episode somewhat unusual is reported to have occurred at the protracted meeting now in progress at the M. E. Church South, in this city, last night. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Waugh, who has been most zealously engaged in the duties of his ministry, was fervently pressing home the great truths of the Gospel, when an alarm of fire was sounded without. Many of our most public-spirited citizens are members of the congregation, and the alarm drew numbers from an endeavor to avoid eternal flames to an effort to extinguish a temporal fire. The hasty exits naturally attracted much attention, and the pastor seized the occasion to point a moral by reference to the zeal with which men will leave the promises of eternity at the calls of time, and how much more interest was felt in saving brick and mortar than saving immortal souls.

At this point, the alarm being a false one, many had returned, among them Mr. Robert L. Wood, a member of the church, who rose and said in substance: "Brother Waugh, you must not speak so; I went out not to save brick and mortar, but, it might be, to rescue some poor family from destruction."

Rev. Mr. Waugh said he did not intend to give his remarks a personal application, but had endeavored to draw from a fleeting occurrence a suitable lesson, as was his duty as pastor, and he again proceeded to note how soon the sanctuary was deserted when the calls of earth were heard, whereupon Mr. Wood rose again, saying, "You must not talk so, sir, to this congregation."

Rev. Mr. Waugh—"Sit down, Brother Wood."

Mr. Wood—"No, sir; I have a right to speak."

Rev. Mr. Waugh—"Sit down!" but Mr. Wood not heeding the command, it was repeated five times, Mr. Wood remaining in a standing position, and the excitement becoming so great among the entire congregation that the services had to be abruptly closed without the usual ceremonies.

HOW INDIANS CATCH WILD FOWL.

A number of persons from this city and Gold Hill are at present in the mountains, hunting and angling. Wild duck are found in some localities in abundance, and the trout in the streams take the hook readily. Wild fowl have not yet made their appearance in the market in any quantity, as most of those shot are kept by the sportsmen for their own use. As the season advances the Indians will take the field and capture them in great numbers. They make large swinging nets out of strong cord, which they manufacture from the roots of fibrous plants. The bark is stripped off and manipulated and twisted by the squaws into twine, which is wound into balls ready for use. It is then woven into nets, some of which are forty feet in length, the interstices being about two inches square. These nets are swung between two trees in some convenient position on the shore of a lake or pond. Early on a cold frost morning some of the Indians secrete themselves in a neighboring thicket, while others get into boats, and forming a semi-circle, advance slowly toward a flock of ducks, driving them toward the mouth of the bayou. They swim slowly off, hesitating to take flight, being perhaps, partially benumbed by cold. The circle narrows, and when the wild fowl are in front of the nets the Indians in the boats raise a great outcry, and throwing sticks and stones scare the flock, which arising from the water flies in an opposite direction directly into the net, in the meshes of which they become entangled by their heads and feet. The Indians on shore spring from their hiding-places, tear down the net, and envelop the ducks in it. They are joined by their companions from the water and the work of slaughter commences. The necks of the birds are broken as soon as seized, and they are thrown together in piles. In this manner several hundred ducks are sometimes taken at a single haul, and the Indians have enough for their own use, and an ample supply for the market.—[Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

POISONOUS CANDY.

Dr. Hutchinson yesterday reported to the Brooklyn Board of Health that a great deal of the candy sold in Brooklyn is little better than poison. The poisonous ingredients are, he says, introduced very extensively for the purpose of coloring the candy and increasing the size of the different kinds. There are three hundred and forty-one candy shops in Brooklyn where this poisonous stuff is sold. The report says that it would be necessary, before suppressing these places, to analyze the contents of the candy shops. This would require ten thousand separate analyses. A competent chemist could not make more than ten of these examinations each day, and without a careful anlysis he did not think the Board of Health would be justified in commencing a prosecution against the offenders.—[N. Y. Post, September 25.

VARIETIES.

THE London Pantechnicon, destroyed by fire last year, has been rebuilt.

IT is proposed to raise a fund by $1 contributions, for a monument to George D. Prentice.

"GRACIOUS me!" exclaimed a lady in a Boston witness-box, "how should I know anything about anything I don't know anything about?"

"JUST keeping it lighted for another boy," is the latest juvenile invention when a mother suddenly comes upon her little boy with a cigar in his mouth.

IT is said that Bazaine has engaged the apartments in London which were formerly occupied by Louis Napoleon when he was a refugee in the city.

A NEW way of roofing houses has been discovered by a New York architect, who covers them with roofing slates embedded in hydraulic cement.

THE immense estate of James Lick of California, given in trust by him for various public and benevolent uses, is to be converted into cash by an auction sale at San Francisco on Nov. 17 next.

BY a general order, just issued, the members of the New York police are required to wear their uniform at all times, unless specially authorized to wear citizens' clothes. This applies equally when the officers or men are off duty.

THE centenary of the birth of Daniel O'Connell is to be celebrated next year in Dublin, when it is hoped that the statue which Mr. Foley had for some years on hand will be erected at the foot of Carlisle Bridge, in Sackville street.

A LADY sixty-seven years old, the mother of twelve children, fell in love with a young man in Santa Rosa, California. A few weeks ago, finding that she could not marry him, she took a dose of bedbug poison and died. Here's a chance for Boucicault.

SERVANTS in the West are no longer numbered among the petty thieves. A lady from St. Louis, who has been spending the summer near Madison, Wis., recently lost a set of diamonds, worth $10,000. Two of her servants, a man and wife, were arrested, and the diamonds were found sewed in the lining of the husband's coat.

THE death of a man who fell into the river Irwell in England recently, while looking at a regatta, was caused by the foulness of the water. He had been in the river only ten minutes when helped out, but he died forty-eight hours afterward. The physician of the deceased testified at the inquest that many of his other patients were suffering from diarrhœa caused by inhaling the noxious gases of the river while they watched the crews practising.

SENATOR BROWNLOW of Tennessee has a very eccentric brother. At the late election the brother was candidate for County Register and urges his claims in a peculiar speech. His opponent, he said, was a man of property, and owned two farms, while he had lost his wife and had five orphan children to take care of. The citizens elected the man of property, and allowed Brownlow to stay at home and take care of his five orphan children.

IT seems that we have not yet heard the last of unhealthy watering-places. The Boston Journal says: "The fact that a very large number of persons who have passed the summer at the White Mountains have returned to their city residences and are now suffering from typhoid and slow fever is attracting attention and creating wide-spread alarm. Fourteen cases of illness can be counted among the boarders of a single hotel. The doctors assert that the cause of this illness is defective drainage."

KRUPP'S steel gun, intended for the Austrian Government, has been tested by a government commission, who, after three days' experiments, were highly satisfied with it. They propose to Krupp's agent that half the guns required be cast at Essen, but that Herr Krupp should divulge the process of manufacture so that the other half could be cast in Austria. The agent, however, said that the secret could not be revealed under any circumstances. In competent military circles it is believed that the guns cannot be made without Krupp's assistance.

FOR a white man to sell anything in the Indian Territory is forbidden by law, though the fact is not generally known in the West. A deputy United States marshal was recently riding through Cherokee county, and overtook an emigrant wagon bound for Texas. He represented that he was in need of food, and asked the emigrant to sell him fifty cents worth of flour. The emigrant sold him the flour, whereupon the marshal took the man a prisoner. Grant ought to write the marshal a complimentary letter.

AN accommodation train between Jamestown and Lake View was the scene of a little incident on Thursday. "You don't think that boy is under ten, hey, and you won't pass him for half-fare? Just look at that, will ye?" And from out of the old carpet-bag the old lady, with trembling eagerness, brought the well worn family Bible, and turning to the page reserved for births and deaths held it triumphantly up under the conductor's nose, with, "Does that look as though I was a liar, young man?" With such testimony before his eyes the conductor could do no more than pass the boy for half-fare, amid subdued applause from the passengers, who had been amused spectators of the scene.

ST. PETERSBURG, the capital of Russia, is the haven of children who have a propensity for making mud sand pies. In many of the small parks of that city there are, here and there, large open spaces covered with gravel. Every morning in each of these spaces may be seen a large pile of sand, cone shaped, about four feet high and six feet in diameter at the base. After breakfast all the children, equipped with little hatchets, spades and wagons, repair to these cones and employ themselves in digging down and scattering the material, according to their fancy, over the gravel spaces. Next morning the cones are ready for another assault. The city government provides the sand and has it piled into cones each night.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR, ... WM. SCHOYER,
JOS. S. LARE, ... E. A. MYERS.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 3, 1874

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD, of Berks.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
HON. JOHN LATTA, of Westmoreland.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
HON. JUSTUS F. TEMPLE, of Greene.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
GEN. WILLIAM McCANDLESS, of Philadelphia.

Congress, 22nd District—JAMES H. HOPKINS.
Congress, 23d District—ALEX. G. COCHRAN.
Senate, 43nd District—SAMUEL McKELVY.
Senate, 44th District—JOHN ROUTH.
Senate, 45th District—ELI A. WOOD.

ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT.
JOHN SWAN, W. PITT BEADELL,
JOHN TITZEL.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT.
JOHN M. IRWIN. GEFER C. SHIDLE.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT.
PETER ZERN.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.
SAM'L F. PATTERSON, JAMES M. CARSON,
JOSEPH HAYS, JOHN R. THORNTON.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT.
SAMUEL P. LARGE. GOTLIEB LUDEWIG.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT.
DAVID J. ROGERS. ANDREW LARGE.
Judge Orphans Court—CHRIS. MAGEE.
District Attorney—JAMES K. P. DUFF.
Assistant District Attorney—MORTON HUNTER.
County Commissioner—JACOB LASHELL.
Director of Poor—CHARLES BRYSON.

IT is time for Carpenter to explain all about his "God-send." We hope he is not "desperately short" of expianations. He ought to see Butler and raise him one.

THE POST has apparently never hear of Ananias—Commercial.

It is possible that we have not, but we console ourselves with the reflection that we have heard of Russell Errett on two or three occasions.

THE Commercial is a far seeing organ, as it predicts that if the Democratic party comes into power, tens of thousands of people will be thrown out of employment. In the language of Commodore Cochran "where are we now," with tens of thousands out of employment whilst the Republican party is in power.

THE "oldest" is coming down to facts and has an eye opener on the captured correspondence at New Orleans, and after admitting the corruption of Kellogg and all belonging to him, thinks Congress is not altogether clean and suggests as the only remedy to nominate men undeniably pure. We can only add, is Negley that man?

IT was bad enough for the Commercial to give a left handed support to Negley by omitting all reference to his misdeeds, but for the "oldest" to stab him in the back by calling attention to Sutro Tunnels, Pacific Mail subsidies and other little matters known to the member for this District is black ingratitude. It does look as if the rats were leaving the sinking ship. The old hulk is going to pieces.

THE New Orleans rebellion don't pan out worth a cent for the Ring in these parts, which confidently expected to get clear of their misdeeds, by directing attention to the rebels in the South. You must face the music at home, and answer plain questions put by the workingman and taxpayers. It won't do to blather about copperheads nine years after the war, nor endeavor to escape by calling out stop thief.

IN another column we publish the Address of the Democratic state Committee, and ask for it a careful perusal by men of all parties. It speaks for itself, and places upon the Radical leaders their due responsibilities—responsibilities from which they will not be allowed to escape. The objects of the Democratic party are clearly and concisely set forth in the Address, and no one who reads them need be mistaken as to its aims and purposes.

THE revelations in the Louisiana matter, startle and confuse even the Radical Ring organs. They are amazed and well-nigh dumb. Now that the whole country knows that the Kellogg usurpation is the offspring of the most infamous corruption and bribery ever known in the country's history, is it possible that honest and intelligent voters will uphold the men and the party leaders who are involved in it. Gen. Negley if not an active participant has been a silent and serviceable assessory in this astounding outrage. With this fact before them is it possible that the people will return him to Congress?

RADICAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Here are ten words from the platform of the Democrats in New York, which we commend to the consideration of the voters of this city and State:

THE PARTY IN POWER RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL LEGISLATION WHILE IN POWER.

This sentiment has been accepted and sound and true by all parties and all men of all countries living under representative government. Under its inexorable force, cabinets are changed in England in the most sweeping and sudden manner. There is no waiting for appeals to the people through new elections. If the leading measures of any administration are not sustained in Parliament, out goes the administration. It may have held power for years or for a few months only.

And there never was a party who recognized this idea more fully than the Republican party. We may say indeed, that no party in this country has ever insisted upon it so constantly and earnestly, and violently, as that party has done. They cannot, therefore, evade it, or escape from its consequences. Let us examine briefly for what wrongs, evils, outrages and errors the Radical garty is at this moment responsible before the people.

Beginning at home, we find that the salaries of city and county officials have been increased by corrupt and secret means, to a frightful extent.

We find that, unasked by the people and without consulting them at all, a commission with arbitrary powers was authorized to build a City Hall some seven years ago. They were authorized by the Legislature to fix a rate of taxation to raise money for their uses—to issue bonds for the same purpose—the sum originally asked for was increased to over double its original amount, by the Legislature, for which the people did not ask and of which they knew nothing. The City Hall was built at a cost which alarms the most indifferent; now that it is at last ascertained, and to crown the scandalous business, the building is absolutely unfit for the purpose intended. Is not the Radical party responsible for this? Have they not had complete control of all the powers of the State and City Government during all the time in which this corrupt job was conceived and executed? No member of any other party had any share in it—and no judge, legislator or any other officer of any adverse party could have prevented it. It is an outrage that must be laid, in its entire bulk and in all its parts, at the door of Republicanism.

So, of the Commissions secured by the intrigue of interested parties to build extended streets in the city through districts where population is sparse—commissions to which were delegated the most important powers of government—the power to declare the amount of taxes and assessments, to change directions and to alter grades and to contract for the expenditure of the money they ordered to be raised.

For this too, the Radical party is wholly responsible.

And by Radical Legislation in the City and State the taxes of our people have doubled in certain districts, trebled in others, and in yet others the public burdens have been increased from year to year until they are now twenty times what they were fifteen years ago; and this most oppressive increase of taxation too, remember, has been completed within the past year, and in a period of general panic and depression, which resulted in bankruptcy and utter ruin to hundreds and thousands of our people. For all this the Radical party is alone responsible.

And the Radical party of the nation is responsible for the financial ruin which has overspread the land. If half our manufactories and mines are closed and tenantless—if laborers, and miners and skilled workmen could have been spared these calamities by legislation increasing the tariff, or modifying financial laws—as they declare could have been done—why who but they had power to do it? They were not only the party in power, but they have exercised unchecked license for the last ten years—they have had overwelming majorities in Congress, in the State Legislature, and in our City Councils. They have the President—they have the Governor—then in this county they have the commissioners and all the judges. How then shall they escape the responsibility of the evils and miseries we are groaning under. What can save them from their inevitable doom?

THE TREASURY RING WAR ON MR. TEMPLE.

The efforts directed specially to the defeat of the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, by circulating a pack of malicious falsehoods, are beginning to be understood as the work of the Treasury Ring, which is willing to sacrifice almost anything to re-elect their tool, Gen. Allen. They know and feel that with an honest man like Justus F. Temple as Auditor, they will be compelled to comply with the laws, and inform the people of the Commonwealth how much money they have and where it is deposited; information that has been withheld from them by the present occupant of the office of Auditor General. A gentleman, a neighbor of Mr. Temple, noticing the attacks of the Ring organs in this city and elsewhere, writes as follows:

WAYNESBURG, September 23, 1874.

Editors of The Post:

The Republican press of your city have been casting false imputations upon the character and qualifications of J. F. Temple, of Greene county, candidate for Auditor General. As such false accusations may receive credence from persons unacquainted with Mr. Temple, I deem it but an act of justice to him and the party who have made him one of their nominees, to state that he has filled several offices of public trust with distinguished ability, and prior to his selection as a candidate upon the State ticket, no one, not even an enemy, had attempted to assail his character for honesty and integrity.

As a lawyer he enjoys the confidence and respect of the legal fraternity here, and has conducted his legal business with ability and to the satisfaction of his numerous clients. The statement copied from that slanderous sheet, the Uniontown Standard, representing that his cases were laughed out of Court, and that the late Judge Gilmore had told him on one occasion to employ a lawyer to manage his cases for him, are gross falsehoods, manufactured for use in the present campaign.

Temple, of Greene county, is a Democrat of the true Jeffersonian stamp, being honest and capable, and in every proper way qualified to discharge the responsible duties of Auditor General. His election, in connection with that of the other candidates upon the ticket, will break the corrupt Radical Rings at Harrisburg, and the people will then breathe in a purer atmosphere, and the State funds will be secure from the grasp of those villains who have grown speedily rich on small salaries.

Yours, respectfully, O. K.

CORRUPTION AND CENTRAL IZATION.

These are the foundations on which the Republican party has been reared. If that party shall stand, then these will be ruling facts in our government for all time to come. However we may be assured with hollow pretenses, and beguiled by temporary measures and the pleas and issues made by demagogues, these are the darling objects and have been and ever will be the pernicious fruits of all parties by whatever name they have been called, who have opposed the Democracy.

The Federal party was the progenitor of all the parties with whom the Democrats have contended—all subsequent parties were then lineal heirs. And the acknowledged founders of the Federal party—the men who prepared its creed—were John Adams and Alexander Hamilton. Very able help they had indeed, but their's were the shaping and the master minds of their political sect.

And they both took the British government for their model: "Purge the British constitution of its corruption," said Adams, "and it would be the most perfect government ever devised by man."—Replied Hamilton—"Purge the British constitution of its corruption and it will become an impracticable government." This was the only difference in their views, but when they succeeded in placing the Federal party in power they acted with energy and harmony to assimilate our government to that of Great Britain,—corruption and centralization of power being always in the foreground.

After four years of bitter warfare by John Adams' administration to maintain these ideas, to accomplish which the alien and sedition laws were passed, and enforced by the bayonets of the central government, the federalists were defeated and Jefferson was made President. For many years the party of corruption and centralization could not hold up its head, except in a few States where it still held local power. They strove to avail themselves of Democratic dissensions, but without success until 1824, when they achieved an accidental triumph, with John Quincy Adams. Soon the cloven-foot appeared in plans for internal improvement by the general government, which would of course require vast Federal revenues; which would be used to corrupt and control individuals and States, to federal and central uses. But the contest for the re-election of Adams lasted during his whole term, and took all the time of his administration, who believed that patronage would make them popular.

In the election of Jackson in 1828 the Democratic idea of restricting federal powers and protecting the rights of the States was again established. But in 1840, the corrupting and centralizing party again succeeded with Harrison, namely on the ground that the federal government would abolish the prevailing "hard times," and give every laborer in the land "two dollars a day and roast beef." By the interposition of Providence they were deprived of power once more.

In 1854 they made another effort with the Dark Lanterners or Know-Nothings, whose animus was precisely the same as that which enacted the Alien laws in John Adams's time. At last in 1860 during the panic of '57, through Democratic folly and contention, their real triumph came. We pass over the rapid progress they have made in their ancient doctrine that men can only be governed by corruption and a strong central government, and come to the events of recent occurrence. Here we see the repeatedly rejected heresies of old federalism full-blown. Look at the corruptions which pervades every nook and corner of the land. Look first at home and see the "Evans Steal," which has not been and never will be punished. Look at the Warehouse Plunder in New York, organized by the President himself. Look at the demoralization of the public service everywhere, caused by the pestilent idea that government may and must sustain itself by corruption. And look at the astounding strides towards centralization in the President declaring who shall be Governors of States—as in Arkansas and Louisiana—and enforcing his decrees with Federal bayonets! Look at the brazen demand for the extension of federal power in every way, and say whether the doctrines of old federalism are the best for this country!

Ang now that corruption and centralization and military rule as openly and insolently enforced by Grant, have been sufficiently tried, what have they resulted in!

You see a state of public and private morals that makes all thoughtful men shudder and tremble for the future of their country. You see the nation bowed down with the most ruinous and pervading panic ever known. You will see men without work and helpless women and children suffering for food, in a land where work and food are more abundant and more easy to get than in any country under the sun! And these "hard times" are the result of the rule of the party of corruption and centralization. Are they fit any longer to rule and further to devastate this once happy and prosperous land?

They have bought and sold all sorts of places, especially seats in the Senate and House at Washington. Look at Pomery, and Mitchell, the bigamist of Oregon, and Patterson of South Carolina—these men, all chosen by corrupt purchase of votes, were allowed to hold their places, by a Radical majority.

The ruling party have claimed the right to interfere in the pursuits of all men. They have doubled, trebled, nay quadrupled taxes everywhere and for every conceivable object, in order that they could buy the venal and perpetuate their power. Is it possible that the people will endure this corrupt rule any longer!

A SUCCESSFUL RALLY.

The Democratic mass meeting held at Clearfield on Tuesday last, is represented to have been one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings ever assembled in that section of the Commonwealth and clearly demonstrates that the people in that region are fully aroused to the enormities committed by the present corrupt administration of Grant, and intend to enter their unqualified protest at the ballot-box on the first Tuesday of November next.

The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Hon. John Latta, our candidate for Lieutenant Governor, who very forcibly demonstrated that the Radical party is responsible for the distress now so prevalent all over the land—for the Credit Mobilier thefts and other rascally schemes engineered by Radical leaders. Hon. W. H. Witte also made one of his unanswerable arguments, that must have convinced all doubting ones who heard him. Hon. L. A. Mackey, the candidate for Congress in the Twentieth district, followed in a like strain; at the conclusion of which Hon. W. A. Wallace was called upon, and proceeding in his usual terse and convincing manner, succeeded in winning additional laurels from those at his home, where he is best known.

The meeting reflects great credit upon all those in charge of getting it up, and they have no reason to be otherwise than gratified at the grand success of their undertaking.

DIPTHERIA is again prevailing in some portions of the country, and is particularly maligant in New York and Brooklyn. Dr. Geo. E. Cragin, of Oneida, again proclaims the virtue of ice in its treatment, and claims that his success for treatment of the disease in 1863-4 when it prevailed over the country justifies his public recommendation at the present time.

The ice is broken into small bits which could be easily taken into the mouth and swallowed or allowed to melt, letting the piece slip as far back as possible around the roots of the tongue, tonsils, and upper part of the throat. This application of ice was made every ten minutes, day and night, until every vestige of the canker had disappeared, and the inflammation had subsided. During the day the patients, unless very sick, could help themselves to the ice, if a supply were placed at the bedside, or near at hand; but during the night watchers were required to give the necessary lump of ice every ten minutes, one nurse attending several patients. This course of treatment was faithfully followed as long as there were any traces of the disease about, and although we had over 60 cases during the Fall and Winter, and many of them very severe, we lost not a single patient after adopting the ice-criticism treatment.

Of course the application of criticism would be difficult if not impossible under ordinary hospital routine or private practice, even if desired by the patient; but the application of ice can be made under any circumstances, and there must be but few who cannot afford a few pounds of medicine so cheap, so pure, and so powerful.

The efficacy of the ice treatment lies in its being applied continuously until every trace of the fungus growth has disappeared and the swelling and inflammation subsided. Acids and alkalies and fashionable gargles will in some measure check the morbid growth, but they cannot allay the fierce heat and reduce the inflammation of the swelled throat. Ice will do both and not injure the patient. Try it.

THE best markets that the manufacturers of Pittsburgh ever did have or ever can have, is the Lower Mississippi Valley. Its interests and prosperity and the interests and prosperity of Pittsburgh are closely united. Under carpet-bag rule and usurpation the Lower Mississippi Valley is almost a barbarous wilderness, and Pittsburgh's great Southern market is destroyed. General Negley who represents this city has been the friend and propagandist of the carpet-bag system, which while it crushes enterprise and prosperity in the South, helps to close the mills of the Smoky City. The recent Louisiana developments, showing how Congressmen and Senators were bribed to fasten the Kellogg usurpation upon the State of Louisiana, well-nigh destroying all its material greatness and making it a beggar instead of a liberal buyer, ought to wake our iron masters and manufacturers to a realizing sense of their own interest, and lead them to join in putting out of power the party leaders who are impoverishing those who would naturally be their best customers. Give the Valley States stable and honest governments that will not tax the people into bankruptcy, and send the carpet-baggers into retirement and every mill and idle manufactory in Pittsburgh will be running full time in less than a year, for there would then be a market for their products. Peace, prosperity and stable government in the Mississippi Valley will restore our manufacturing prosperity. Continue it under such tyrants and usurpers as Kellogg and with all the "protective" laws that can be passed, our manufacturing interests will still decline.

THE New York Sun has published four pages of a supplement, devoted to the record of James A. Garfield of Ohio, now struggling for a re-election which, besides presenting his course on matters classified under the different heads, is valuable as a contribution in other respects to the history of these times for permanent reference. The subjects are as follows:

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

I. The Sanborn Contracts.
II. The Credit Mobilier Corruption.
III. The Back-Pay Grab and Salary Steal.
IV. Appropriations for the Washington Ring.

FIRST SESSION OF FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

I. Laudaulets.
II. The Indian Ring.
III. The Poland Gag Law.
IV. Contingent Expenses of the House of Representatives.

Wherein does this record differ from Congressman Negley of this district?

POLITICAL NOTES.

THE Democracy of the Northampton County Judicial District, have nominated Oliver H. Myers, Esq., of Easton, for Judge.

SOME leading Democrats of Indiana claim that State by 15,000 majority on the State ticket, and eight Congressmen out of the thirteen and a ninth in doubt.

EX-GOV. Philip F. Thomas, of Maryland who was excluded from the United States Senate in 1868, is now a candidate for the House in the Eastern-Shore District.

"WHAT a beautiful sight it would be, to be sure," says the Worcester Press, "to see them turn in and embrace Butler, and greet him with a 'paroxysmal kiss,' for the sake of the party?"

THE platform of the Democrats in New York for the fall campaign is one of the few admirable political declarations recently made. It is incisive, unequivocal, comprehensive, and honest.—Chicago Tribune.

FRED DOUGLAS, in the National Era, advises his colored brethern to leave the States in which they are in a hopeless minority and settled in the four or five States which they may hope to control politically.

THE New Orleans Bulletin in its Sunday edition printed a cartoon representing the murder of Louisiana, by the hands of the President of the United States, aided by his henchmen, Laundelet Williams and the usurper Kellogg.

"JUST see by our despatches," says the Boston Journal, "how General Butler stood ever at his post as the self-denying representative of old Essex—wanted $3,000 of Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, to help pay him for it!"

KELLOGG'S carpet-bag contains much richer materials for political history than the Holcombe budget which cost the government $75,000, and from which the Pittsburgh Commercial in 1872 dexterously drew several documents that were not in it.—Patriot.

A NEW set of primaries has been ordered, by the Republican Convention in the Fourteenth Senatorial District in Pennsylvania—the district including Lancaster and the adjacent towns—in consequence of a bitter contest between Roebuck and Schwan.

A REGIMENT of soldiers is going all the way from Omaha to New Orleans to "put down that insurrection." The people of the United States are thus permitted to share in the glorious expense of keeping up the Kellogg State government, a privilege heretofore confined exclusively to the people of Louisiana.—Courier-Journal.

BEN. BUTLER seems to have had good reasons for "going back" on Kellogg. The latest accounts say that the usurper only paid him $1,000 for defending the Louisiana outrage, while Cushing and Matt Carpenter got $5,000 each. To be asked to sell himself for so paltry a fee would disturb a more saintly temper that Butler's and then to rate Carpenter's services at five times as much, was certainly adding insult to injury.—Chicago Times.

THE Cincinnati Gazette (Republican) asks: "Can't the Republicans of Cleveland prevail upon Parsons to withdraw? It would be a shame to have that district represented by a Democrat." This is the district in which the Democrats have nominated Henry B. Payne on a hard money platform, and although Judge Parsons received a large majority in 1872, his friends seem to be discouraged at the prospect.

CHALESTON NEWS: "We are informed that the following colored Republican among others, are steadfastly opposed to the election of D. H. Chamberlain, and in favor of the election of Judge Green the Independent Republican candidate; Congressmen R. H. Cain and A. J. Ransier, State Senators Nash, Johnson and Jones, Colonel M. R. Delaney and the Rev. E. J. Adams. These are leading men in the party, and nearly every one of them will take the stump for Green as soon as the campaign opens."

H. V. REDFIELD'S letter to the Cincinnati Commercial says:

"It is not worth while to close our eyes to the real condition of affairs in Georgia. The white Republicans are leaving the party there like rats getting out of a burning barn. The Democrats will have everything pretty much their own way in November. The negroes left without white leaders will be as sheep bereft of bell-wethers. They will be scattered and overthrown and their party wrecked. It can almost be said today that there it no Republican party in Georgia."

THE Woodstock (Ill.) Sentinel, a Republican paper, appears to have an awakened sensitiveness to the situation. It says:

"We frankly acknowledge that we are not of the number of those who pretend to believe that the American people will continue for an indefinite period to rally around our party banner, no matter what the blazoning thereon, nor the character or record of those who claim to lead the van. . . . New times demand new measures. Whether they demand new men, also, depends upon the manner in which old leaders take hold of the new work."

TO THE
DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF PENN'A.

The State Democratic Convention met at Pittsburgh on the 26th of August last. It nominated its candidates, and adopted the platform, and adjourned. All the proceedings were marked by a devotion to the principles of the party, as well as that harmony which ever prevails when high purposes control individual action. The management of the State canvass was as usual entrusted to the State Central Committee, which was duly appointed. This body organized at Harrisburg on the 22d day of September, instant.

Among the first duties of this committee was to direct its chairman to address the Democratic citizens of Pennsylvania, and, indeed, all patriotic men of the Commonwealth who are satisfied that the prosperity, integrity, and welfare of the people demand a return to those sound, tried, and established principles of government by which the great achievements in our past history were secured.

It needs neither argument nor authority to demonstrate that the Radical party, which now possesses the political power in Pennsylvania and in the Federal Government, has utterly failed to give contentment, prosperity, or peace to the people.

In every county in the State the best citizens, the oldest inhabitants, and the young men are dissatisfied with the political, industrial, financial, and governmental policy by which the Radical party afflicts the country.

Industry is not profitable; the manufactories are languishing; the coal and iron interests are depressed; the farmers are not reaping adequate reward for their toil, and labor is calling for employment.

The Radical party is directly responsible for all this. It has majorities in Congress and in the State Legislature, and the Executives of the State and the Union were placed in those positions by assumed majorities at the elections.

This distress and uncertainty in all kinds of business is the result of the policy of the Radical party which insists in substituting for Constitutional money—gold and silver—a national bank paper currency or promise to pay, always below par, redeemable only in other paper promises to pay.

The people are poorer to-day than at any late period in our history. Factories are idle and farms are for sale, without buyers, in every county in Pennsylvania. There are more mechanics and laboring men out of work in Pennsylvania than ever before.

In the Southern States, the so-called "reconstructed States," which the Radical party sought to legislate into rotten boroughs for the express purpose of sending Radical members into a Radical Congress, civil war, a war of races, destitution, despair, poverty, corruption, frauds exist, and carpet-baggers and negroes rule and ruin.

Abusing the powers obtained by frauds at elections, and force in many States, and corruption everywhere, the Radical party now attempts to degrade the white race by enacting into a law what is known as the "odious civil rights bill," by which the white man and his wife are degraded to the level of the negro, since no legislation can ever elevate the negro to that of the white; and the children of white parents are to be forced into association with the offspring of the negro in the public schools. Made desperate by the criticisms of a free press, and its exposure of the usurpations, corruptions, and rings of the Radical party, it enacted at the last Session of Congress the Poland gag law, by which it expected to destroy the liberty of the press; but an outraged and indignant people will veto this last Radical iniquity.

And more than this; we are amazed at the present state of affairs in our sister State, Louisiana, produced as it is by the stupid, reckless partisan hatred of Grant and his advisers. The Radical committee of the United States Senate appointed to "investigate" the claim set up by Kellogg and his followers to be the State government in Louisiana, reported that the claim was unfounded in fact and in law. That a usurpation of State authority wholly indefensible characterized the Kellogg so-called government; that it was an outrage on the rights of the people, and was sustained entirely by Federal troops; that Kellogg was never elected Governor, and the Legislature pretending to have been elected was placed in power by the unconstitutional actions of a Federal judge, who disgraced his office by his unjustifiable proceedings; that the Democratic Governor and Legislature were duly elected, and were deprived of the right to exercise their authority by Federal troops. Notwithstanding this report, when the citizens of Louisiana asked to be heard by Grant before he decided to sustain this usurping gang of carpet-baggers and negroes, those white citizens were told that they would not be allowed to present their petition or be heard in their defence.

This flagrant Federal outrage demands the solemn and calm condemnation of every true American. This is the perfect picture of the present condition of public affairs. For the proof let every candid man turn to the daily public and yet free press of the country, and be convinced. People of Pennsylvania, for these wrongs, evils and grievances there is a remedy.

Let us have a change. The people disheartened and in despair, are prepared for a change. This change must be in both "principles and men."

The system by which the Radicals have obtained power must be overthrown, the elections must be honestly conducted, and honest returns of the will of the people, which the ballot-box contains, must be made. Every man of virtue, courage, and honesty in this State must be an overseer at the polls, and demand justice from those who perpetrate frauds.

Every township in the State must be thoroughly organized, and every voter enabled to vote.

The Democrats should feel it a duty to support the local Democratic press, that all the intelligence which is needed they can readily obtain. It is the duty of the Democracy to do this, so that the uninformed, and those who desire to know the principles of the Democratic party may be instructed, and those of the people who desire light and knowledge in order to show the causes and authors of present disasters and coming perils may have the evidence at hand. The young men are earnestly invoked to devote some of their means to this purpose.

Each county in the State should promptly organize a county committee of earnest, active Democrats, who will devote time and labor to redeem the Commonwealth and bring it back once again to the support of the principles of constitutional government.

Every man who professes to believe that honesty is the right policy, in public as in private affairs, should unite, freed from party ties to put an end to the frauds, corruptions, rings, jobs, and schemes for the plunder of the people, which no sane man doubts are the outcome of the profligacy of the Radical party.

The people of Pennsylvania lately ratified and adopted the present Constitution.

No sooner was this declared to be the organic law of the Commonwealth than the Radical Legislature created a commission, the Radical majority in which may change all its reformatory provisions, and reinstate those by which the late constitution enabled a corrupt Legislature to inflict vast injury on the people for special, private, or partisan objects.

Democrats of Pennsylvania, we invoke all your patriotism, zeal, energy and ceaseless vigilance in the canvass which is now begun. Its purposes are of the highest concern to every man in the State. We seek to obtain good government, honesty, economy, prosperity, specie payments, that the people may be lightly burdened by taxation; integrity and purity in public officers; a true representation of the needs and welfare of the people in the State Legislature and in Congress; fidelity and honesty in the departments of the State government; fair elections and honest returns; destruction of "rings" in cities and State, and the return of this great and glorious Commonwealth to its rank among sister States as the Democratic keystone of the Federal arch, which should rest on the undefiled and restored Constitution of the United States of America.

No. 1014 Walnut Street, in the city of Philadelphia, we have now made the Democratic headquarters of the Committee, and the Chairman earnestly requests the chairmen of the county committees in the State to open communication with him promptly. It is deemed essential that the organization of the township and counties should begin at once, and report made to the headquarters of the State Committee weekly.

Address JOHN MILLER,
Chairman State Democratic Committee,
1014 Walnut street, Philada.
SEPTEMBER 29, 1874.

SECRETARIES OF THE COMMITTEE:
Henry C. Olmsted, Philadelphia.
W. H. Reel, Pittsburgh.
J. H. Graham, Jr. Carlisle.
B. M. Nead, Chambersburg.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

A CAVE a half mile in length has been discovered in Somerset county.

CLEARFIELD has just completed the erection of a new public school-house that cost between $50,000 and $60,000.

THE Normal School building at Indiana is under roof, and thirty carpenters are busily engaged in putting down floors.

JOHNNY STEEL, better known at "Coal Oil Johnny," has left Rouseville and the scenes of his youth and prosperity, and is now living near Franklin.

AN old Greensburger named Thomas McCabe drank too much of the wrong kind of whiskey the other day and laid down in front of a tobacco store and died.

THE Bellefonte Republican states that on Judge Orvis's farm there is a grape-vine from one root, on which four thousand bunches of grapes have been counted this summer.

ONE hundred and twelve cars of oil were shipped over the Shenango & Allegheny Railroad on Monday, the 21st inst. This is the largest shipment ever made in one day on that road.

JOHN HENDERSON, the man who was so terribly beaten by his wife, near Concord, Erie county, died last Saturday. Mrs. Henderson was arrested on Monday and is now in the Erie jail.

ON Sunday morning of last week Mrs. John Hawk, who lived near Madisonburg, Centre county, committed suicide by hanging herself to the rafters in the garret of her house. She was missed and hunted for a long time before she was found.

A MAN named Benjamin Bowers fell from a furnace stack, at Williamsburg, Blair county, a few days ago, and alighted on the ground thirty feet beneath the place where he tumbled off. Strange to say he was only slightly injured.

JOHN PURCELL, a Union Pipe-Line engineer, shot and seriously wounded Sam Workland, a tank builder, at Karns City, on Sunday morning. The parties had a keg of beer, and a row was the result. Purcell is said to have acted in self defense

ON Monday night last the mill of Mr. Thomas Strauss, in Clapboardtown, Lehigh county, was brought to a sudden standstill by a lot of eels becoming wedged in the water wheels and completely shutting off the requisite supply of water through the water gates.

THERE were made at the Cambria Steel Works, Johnstown, Cambria county, for the week ending Saturday, September 26th, two hundred and eleven heats of steel, amounting to 1,627 1,380-2,240 tons of ingots, which beats anything ever before accomplished in the same.

CAPT. JOS. EVANS died of paralysis on Friday last, at the residence of Mr. L. D. Kirkpatrick, East Nantmeal, Chester county. Deceased was a soldier of the war of 1812, having been a private in Gen. George Hartman's Company, in the American army. He died in his eighty-fourth year.

ON Friday night about 11 o'clock, the steam saw-mill of Herr, Ricker & Co., located in the east end, Nittany Valley, Clinton county, on the road going to Sugar Valley, caught fire in some unknown way, by the act of an incendiary it is supposed, and was burnt down with its contents. The mill was valued at about $9,000, and there was an insurance on it of $5,000.

AN infant child of Mr. J. E. Evans, of Hickory township, Mercer county, was scalded to death last week. The child was left momentarily in charge of another child, and by leaning over in a light chair in which it was tied upset the chair, falling on a tea kettle on the stove hearth. The kettle was also upset and the boiling water thrown on the face and breast of the infant.

ON Saturday afternoon of last week Mr. G. A. Miller, a farmer residing in Limestone township, Union county, was attacked by a ruffian while driving through a lonely wood to his home. The villian came at him with a large knife, but Miller succeeded in knocking him out of the wagon, in which he had kindly allowed him to ride. Several shots were fired after the farmer by the highwayman's accomplice, but he escaped unhurt.

THE Mauch Chaunk Democrat claims that Carbon county has the champion "daddy," and says: "We mentioned once before that we had a man living in the lower end of our county who could boast of a larger progeny than perhaps any other "dad" in the state. N. C. Stohl is the father of thirty children, twenty-three of which are still living. Stohle is seventy-three years old, has his third wife, who is not yet thirty years of age.

SAYS the Allentown Democrat: On the farm of Hon. John H. Fogel, near Fogelsville, in the occupancy of Mr. Jonas Rauch, was found a stalk measuring 14 feet and 4 inches in height, and bearing two full grown ears seven feet from the ground. Though wonderfully tall, and its like a rarity, it wasn't "good for high," and Jonas therefore can't go up head this year. That mark of honor and distinction belongs to Mr. Daniel Troxell, who has charge of the William Brunner farm, in Hanover township, for he last week pulled up in one of his fields a stalk measuring 14 feet and 5½ inches, and having a full grown ear 8 feet from the ground!

OHIO NEWS.

SAYS the Mansfield Shield and Banner: A young man named Wm. Baker, brakeman on Frank Johnson's train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad while coupling a car at Galion this morning fell under the train and was instantly killed.

THE Steubenville Personal Liberty Club organized to defend the interests of the liquor dealers disbanded on Tuesday night subject to the call of its President, whenever any necessity that brought it into existence should require the interference of the Club, to which call each member pledge himself to respond.

THE Steubenville Gazette says: The wool has nearly all been purchased in this section. The price paid during the past few weeks has been from 46 to 50 cents per pound, with 55 cents for some very choice and fancy clips. Money ought to be plenty among our wool-growers.

SOME time since we stated that Mr. Zents of Brown township, had threshed 515 bushels of wheat from 22 acres, with the request to know who could beat it. And now comes forward Mr. Samuel Gotshall, of Lee township, who has threshed 200 bushels from 7 acres, being an average of over 28 bushels per acre, beating Mr. Z. 5 bushels to the acre. The wheat was raised on the old Cox farm, ½ mile north of Harlem on the Harlem and Carrollton road.—Carrollton Free Press.

MISSOURI.

SPEECH OF CARL SCHURZ

His Answer to the Packard-Emory Correspondence.

MASON, Mo., September 28.—Senator Schurz to-day addressed a mass meeting here on State and national politics, and in the course of his speech made the following remarks on the correspondence between Marshal Packard and General Emory, in Louisiana: I notice that General Emory, with commendable spirit, repels the idea that United States troops could be used for political purposes, and no doubt he describes the sentiments of the honest soldier correctly when he says such an attempt would be resented by them with indignation. For this I honor him. I should be the last man to cast any slur upon the honorable spirit and good faith of the true soldier, but I submit that General Emory's protestaion does not meet the case. He says in his letter to Marshal Packard that he does not see how United States troops can be used for political purposes. Just

THERE IS THE TROUBLE.

I venture to say that Marshal Packard, in his capacity as party manager, does see many things which General Emory cannot see, just because the latter is an honest soldier and not a party manager. Campaign managers of the Packard stamp are apt to see many things which the honest soldier may find it difficult to appreciate. We remember the use United States troops were put to in the Kellogg usurpation in 1872. For weeks they had to stand guard over the State House, while a State government and legislature were put in power which had not the least evidence of an election by the people, but were virtually created by an act of

THE GROSSEST USURPATION

on the part of Judge Durrell. The honest soldier may not have seen the outrageous character of that proceeding, or he may have been indignant at it, but he simply had to obey orders, and who procured those lamentable orders? The party managers in Louisiana, and among them Marshal Packard. They knew how to obtain orders for the honest soldier then, and they may try on some plausible pretext to obtain orders for a kindred purpose now, which they, the honest soldier, will have to obey indignation or no indignation, or they may use the latitude of their power to make arragements themselves. The soldier will have to play a part without being able to see through them. I hope they will be as successful as they were in 1872, but, however that may be, I say again, inasmuch as it is of the highest importance that the people of Louisiana, not only should have a fair election, but also be made to feel and believe that they have one, no man who was an accomplice in the usurpation of 1872, and who at this time is the manager of a political party in the pending election, and especially of that party for whose benefit the usurpation in 1872 was accomplished, should have the least influences over the employment of United States troops in that election, because such a man cannot inspire confidence, but I go further; we learn through the papers that the opponents of the Kellogg government, who, but recently, after a successful revolution, with 10,000 armed men at their command, dutifully bowed down before a corporal's guard, under the national flag and promptly submitted to the reinstatement of Kellogg, have been making

AN HONORABLE AND LOYAL EFFORT

to secure a fair election in their conferences with the chiefs of the Kellogg party They proposed that the returning board should be composed of two members from each party, and that the fifth should be designated by the two parties together as a sort of an umpire, and I understand the opponents of Kellogg agreed that this umpire might be taken from the Republican ranks, provided he had the character of a fair and just man. This was no captious demand, for it is well known that Louisiana elections are apt to be decided not by the people who cast the votes, but by the party managers and their tools who count and return the votes The granting of such a request was therefore not only proper but absolutely necessary to produce confidence and good feeling. Even many prominent men of the Kellogg party recognized the evident fitness of the proposed arrangement, but as newspapers inform us, there was one man opposing it to the last, even against his party friends—one man who strenuously insisted that the party managers and their tools should keep the power of counting and returning the votes and thus deciding the election.

THAT MAN WAS MARSHAL PACKARD.

Mr. Packard is an officer of the National Government and as such and through his assistants, he exercises in Louisiana great power in the name of the National Government. He represents the authority, and is supposed, in a great measure, to represent the sentiments of the national government, and when such a federal officer, at the same time plays the part of party manager in a State, and stands up as the pricipal and perhaps the only obstacle to an arrangement so necessary for securing a fair election, so eminently proper and just that every fair minded man would unhesitatingly accept it, so evidently conclusive to peace, order, good feeling and good government that every friend of fair dealing and of Democratic institutions, nay every patriotic American, will cordially applaud it, Then such a man does not only not inspire, but he does no deserve confidence and it is for the National Government to consider whether such a man, aside from the control of troops in a contested election, can be entrusted with representing the authority of the National Government in any manner or sense at all. It is of the highest importance that now, more than ever, the whole people of Louisiana be inspired with new confidence in the fairness, justice and good will of the National Government, but the past performances and present attitude of Marshal Packard, clothed as he is with Federal authority, and wielding so much of the Federal power, is surely calculated to create intense distrust, instead of confidence, resentment instead of affection. The

CONDITION OF THINGS IN LOUISIANA IS CRITICAL

and this United States officer has been persistently in the way of a fair, just and satisfactory solution of the most essential part of the pending difficulties. His very existence as a United States officer puts the National Goverment in a light in which, as I respectfully suggest for its own honor and for the public good it cannot well afford to appear. I affirm that what I say does not spring from a spirit of factious fault-finding, nor do I speak as an advocate of one party or the other. I have declared myself explicitly against the admission of the right of self-help by force because it would produce a condition of anarchy fatal to Republican institutions, and must be repressed. I shall be the last man to encourage the spirit of self-help by force in a republic by anything I say, but I protest on the other hand against anything calculated to provoke that dangerous spirit by an unjust use of power. I speak for the cause of justice, peace, fair dealing, fraternal accord and good government all over the land, and in the name of justice, peace, fair-dealing, fraternal accord and good government, I repeat what I said at St. Louis, "I am sure the whole country would cordially applaud an order from the President relieving Marshal Packard of his official duties."

LOUISIANA.

Text of Matt. Carpenter's Letter.

NEW ORLEANS, September 29.—The following agreement was made and signed at two o'clock.

The undersigned announce the following as the result of the conference between the committees of the two political parties of the State of Louisiana. The committee, representing the Conservative People's party, pledge themselves to cause all violence and intimidation, if any exists, to cease throughout the State, and to assist the constituted authorities in maintaining peace and insuring a strictly fair and impartial registration and election; also, to discountenance acts and threats of personal violence, and all improper influences to control the will of the electors, and render assistance, and use every effort to subject to the penalties of the law all persons who may commit acts of violence or intimidation, or conspire to do the same in order to guarantee a fair registration and election.

There is hereby constituted and established an advisory committee, composed of five members, namely, Messrs. Albert Voorhees and E. S. Burke, selected by the representatives of the Conservative People's party, and Messrs. S. B. Packard and B. F. Joubert, selected by the representatives of the Republican party, and of an umpire, namely, Dr. M. F. Bonzans, who has been jointly selected. This advisory committee is to supervise and carry on the registration throughout the State on behalf of all parties to the full extent of suggesting changes in the registration officers and the manner of conducting and carrying on the registration. Gov. Kellogg, in the interest of a fair and impartial registration, of his own accord, pledged himself to act upon the advice and suggestions of the advisory committee so long as such advice and suggestions are in consonance with and permitted by the existing laws of the State.

Third—It is agreed that two persons shall be named by the representatives of the conservative people's party who shall be elected according to law to fill two vacancies, which shall be created by resignation in the returning board within twenty days.

Signed D. P. KENNER,
For the Conservative Com. of Conference.
A. A. ATOCHA,
For the Republican Com. of Conference.

The following named gentleman were the two committees who have been acting as a committee of conference: John McEnery, D. B. Penn, B. F. Jonas, Samuel Chassin, Albert Voorhees, D. F. Kenner, C. Beard, G. W. Nott, D. S. Cage, committee representing the Conservative party. W. P. Kellogg, S. B. Packard, A. A. Atocha, B. F. Flanders, James Lewis, O. F. Blandin, W. G. Brown, B. F. Joabert, committee representing the Republican party.

The political complexion of the Advisory Committee is as follows: Voorhees is a Democrat, Burk a Liberal Republican and an avowed third-termer, Packard, Joubert and Bonzans Federal officials. The Conservatives generally think they have gained but little by the Conference agreement. It is now stated that compromises will be made in every parish in the State by Conservatives similar to that recently effected in Terrebonne Parish dividing the offices equitably between colored Republicans and white Conservatives.

LETTER OF MATT. CARPENTER.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The Tribune has the following:

NEW ORLEANS, September 29, 1874.

The following is a copy of Senator Carpenter's letter to Gov. Kellogg, taken by the Tribune correspondent from the original. A great deal of difficulty was found in obtaining it owing to the unwillingness of some of the conservative leaders to use it against Carpenter.

CARPENTER DESPERATELY SHORT.

Dear Kellogg—I am desperately short. Can't you send me $1,000. If so, it would be a God send. Yours truly,

MATT. H. CARPENTER.

August 1, 1873.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, September 30.—The Tribune publishes to-morrow a long interview with Bonamy Price, Professor of Political Economy of Oxford University, who is to address the Chamber of Commerce to-morrow. The Professor thinks American currency is shockingly bad and says there is only one step to be taken, viz., the extinction of inconvertible paper. Anything short of the extinction of the currency is so radically and fundamentally bad that I have no interest in comparing the relative goodness or badness of any expedients. Secretary McCulloch's policy was right, and his example should be followed. The only object of currency is for exchanging goods. If a currency is thoroughly convertible, I don't think it is of great importance that there should be a large stock of gold, provided the currency is issued by an issuer who is perfectly safe, and thoroughly responsible for the debt. The public won't ask gold in exchange for his notes. They would rather have notes.

Question—Why should not the Government be the issuer of convertible notes, and derive profit from them?

Answer—You cannot get the President of the United States into the Bankrupt Court. You can put the Directors of the Bank of England into it. You cannot rely upon convertibility with a party of politicians. The public would not believe in any paper issued by the Government direct. The profit belongs to the nation, but a Government or a President are bad issuers of notes pledged to be paid on demand. I believe the intermediate agency of some private corporation is the true method and the deposit of national bonds is a legitimate and proper security to be required of the issuers of notes.

BOSTON.

Ben Butler Attempts to Explain His Letters.

BOSTON, September 29.—General Butler has given an explanation of his note to Governor Kellogg recently made public. He says he was secured to appear before the supreme Court to argue against granting the petition of the McEnery party to have Kellogg prohibited from taking possession of the government, and to prohibit Judge Durrell from taking any further steps in the matter in his Court. The case was argued and decided before it got into Congress. When Congress had adjourned, Butler wrote a note to Kellogg, asking for his fees, and putting a value upon his services which he thought they deserved. Kellogg wrote in reply saying it was all a personal matter of his own; that his expenses had been very heavy, and asking Butler if he would consider him in the matter and enclosed a check for one thousand dollars and that is all.

NEW YORK.

The Havemeyer-Kelly Fight.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Another and a very long chapter in the controversy between Mayor Havemeyer and John Kelly, the Tammany Chief, will be published to-morrow in the shape of Kelly's reply to Havemeyer's charges of fraud while Kelly was Sheriff. Kelly accuses Havemeyer of garbling figures and adduces figures of his own to prove his statement. He says he has a complete record of his transactions while Sheriff, and will shortly commence a suit against Havemeyer and Nelson J. Waterbury for libel.

POLITICAL.

NEVADA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

CAMPAIGN OPENED IN TENNESSEE

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The Nevada Democratic State Convention, last night, nominated Bradley for Governor, Jewett Adams for Lieutenant Governor, and A. C. Ellis, of Ormsby county, for Congress. The Convention then adjourned until to-day.

THE PLATFORM.

The Convention adopted a platform opposing massed capital, subsidies and a third term, condemning the back salary-grab, opposing Chinese emigration, favoring laws for regulating fares and freights, endorsing the eight-hour law, arraigning the administration for the abuse of power, demanding the repeal of the bullion tax, and condemning acts of violence recently perpetrated in the South.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

MEMPHIS, September 29.—A special to the Appeal from Jonesboro of this date says: The gubernatorial canvass opened here to-day. Speaking began at twelve thirty in the Court House. Ex-President Johnson was present. The Court House was crowded, and the utmost attention paid to both speakers. Judge Porter led off in a very masterly effort denouncing the Republican administration, Maynard's action in Congress on the Civil Rights bill and his evident intention to dodge it since the Chattanooga Convention closed. He was loudly applauded throughout his speech. Maynard spoke at length on the Penitentiary lease, assessive law funding bill, KuKlux law, Gibson county matter, sale of railroad, denied the support of the mixed school clause, denounced Governor Brown's administration in severe terms. Porter first referred strictly to Brown, read closely from his Pulaski speech, which says any man who says he has been guilty of trading in securities of the State or has been in connection with rings or frauds of any kind is a liar and slanderer. He said himself Maynard had an appointment at Pulaski, the home of Brown, where he wanted Maynard to eat the words just uttered against Brown's administration.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., September 29.—The People's Convention of the Ninth Congressional District, to-day nominated Col. P. A. Thompson, a wealthy farmer and staunch Republican, for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, September 29.—The Democrats, in Convention to-day nominated the following for Congress in the districts comprised within this city: First District—Edward C. Kehr; Second District—Erastus Wells, the present incumbent. Third District—Wm. H. Stone, the present incumbent. In the First District a resolution was adopted disapproving of the Civil Rights Bill pending before Congress as prejudicial to the interest of public education and social order, and as having a tendency to stimulate and perpetuate race antagonisms, and involving an infringment of personal rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all citizens.

ALBANY, September 29.—The adjourned Liberal State Convention declared it unwise to make nominations, and then adjourned.

ST. LOUIS, September 30.—The People's County Convention met to-day in Turner's Hall. After permanently organizing by electing Congressman Standard as President, the Convention adopted a resolution to appoint an advisory committee to consult upon and propose a plan for the cooperation of all elements in favor of a nonpartizan nomination for all offices to be elected in this county, and to ascertain what suitable persons will accept nominations for county officers and as candidates will secure such co-operation, and to report to this Convention at an adjourned session to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock. This committee will consult with a similar committee which is expected to be appointed by the Republican County Convention to be held to-morrow. The Committee was appointed as also a Committee on Order of Business, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

SPEECH OF JUDGE PORTER, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, September 30.—The speech Judge Porter, the Democratic candidate for Governor, delivered in Jonesboro' yesterday, is published in full in the city press this morning. On the financial question he says:

STATE FINANCES.

The Democratic party is pledged to economy in the administration of the State Government, and against an increase of taxation. The great drought and our present poverty made it necessary to oppose an increase of taxation, and the practice of economy, always wise and proper, is now our escape from insolvency, and in the enforcement of this idea there is an absolute necessity that all useless and unnecessary offices must be abolished, salaries reduced and men who control and collect public revenue held to the strictest accountability. The credit and good name of the State must be maintained, and all its just debts and obligations paid. The Democratic party can't afford to imperil its good name by the adoption of any policy that looks to repudiation. In four years of Democratic rule in Tennessee, the bonded debt of the State has been reduced over twenty millions of dollars. The old issues of the Bank of Tennessee, amounting to $217,937,810 have been received in the Treasury and cancelled. The floating debt, consisting in part of outstanding Treasury warrants, amounting, October 1, 1871, to $75,241,727, has been reduced up to July 1, 1873, to $23,705,601. The loan account has been reduced since January 1, 1873, from $300,000 to $121,000, and the country demands that this good work shall be continued until this great incubus is taken from our shoulders.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

On the Civil Rights question he says the position occupied by the Democratic party of Tennessee, on this grave assertion is well defined and cannot be misunderstood, and has my unqualified endorsement of it. I am not opposed to the bill now pending in the Congress of the United States, because of any opposition I have to doing full justice to the colored people. When a member of the Legislature of Tennessee I voted against a bill to expel free negroes from the State, when such Union men as Senter, Trewhitt and others of East Tennessee were earnest advocates of the measure, free negroes had no voice in public affairs, and my action was simply the result of a disposition then, as now, to do them justice in Tennessee. The colored man has all the civil rights that are secured to white men, and no party seeks to interfere with their enjoyment. It is true the temporary Chairman of the Convention that nominated my competitor stated, and thrice repeated the statement, that if the Democratic party was restored to power, it would remand the colored man back to slavery, and I refer to it to say that it was made through ignorance and party malice. Whether intended or not, it is a gross slander upon a party composed of men more loyal in every sense of the word than their detractors. My competitor was present when this slander was published, and it is for him to say whether he consented to it. The purpose of this address was to arouse a feeling of enmity on the part of the blacks toward the whites, in order to enforce party discipline and impose upon the credulity of the black man, and to blind him, if possible, to his true interests, and to the disposition of his real friends. What more than this do the colored people want? If they are wise and thoughtful they must know that is an impossibility. They are now full participants in the benefits of our common school system. The act on of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, during last summer, in suspending the entire system, when it was believed that the pending bill would become a law, must have learned the colored people that the white taxpayers of the State generously admitted them to a full participation in the benefits of the common schools. They would destroy the whole system before they will be made the victims of the Congressional Social Rights Bill. I repeat, that I do not oppose this bill because of my unwillingness to see justice done to this people; but the reverse. I do not want to see this gross act of injustice put upon them. I believe that the two races, if let alone, can and will live harmoniously; for I cannot forget that through four years of war no hand of revolt, sedition or mutiny was lifted up by them. They thus demonstrated to the world that their eight million of masters were not merciless despots, and that, contrary to all outside views, a kindly feeling did exist between the two races. I believe that whenever the colored people learn to depreciate the political prostitutes and carpet baggers, by whom they are now influenced and controlled, the whites and the blacks will live alongside each other with mutual good will and good offices. The people of Tennessee will resist the passage of this bill and its execution, if it becomes a law in every legal way possible. They are slow to believe that it is competent for Congress to regulate our schools or to determine how our hotel keepers shall bestow their guests; or by whose side we shall sleep after death. But unless our people are united, and a sentiment of opposition created that will be felt at Washington, this odious bill will be passed in December, and approved by the President. He has already recommended the enactment of a law to better secure the civil rights which freedom should secure, but has not been effectually secured to the franchised slave. And Senator Morton, of Indiana, the Republican leader of the Senate, denounces the mischievous impression that has been made in the South, that the President would veto the bill, as being without foundation the Republican party everywhere being fully committed to it.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, September 30.—The Duke of Lienster is dead. He was aged eighty-three years.

Albert T. Slade, a prominent lawyer of Cleveland and Secretary of the Union Iron Works Company died last evening of yphoid fever.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

JAMES SHEAKLY, ESQ., OF MERCER, RECEIVES THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

Correspondence of The Post]

GREENVILLE, PA., September 29.

The Democratic Congressional conferees of the Twenty-sixth district, composed of the counties of Butler, Mercer and Crawford, met here on yesterday.

Butler county was represented by James Dunlap, Robert Dunn and James W. Reed.

Mercer—Albert Price, John R. Packard and—

Crawford—J. N. M'Closkey, John Gilmer and Samuel Richards.

James Sheakley, Esq., of Greenville, Mercer county, was unanimously nominated for Congress on the nineteenth ballot. The other candidates were W. J. B. Findley, of Meadville and John T. Bard, of Butler. The nomination is a good and a strong one.

P.

THE SIMPLE TRUTH ABOUT LOUISIANA.

[From the Nation, Ind.]

We know of no case of armed resistance to an established Government in modern times in which the insurgents had more plainly the right on their side. We know of no mark of justifiability in a revolutionary movement, except one, which the Louisiana movement did not possess.

The existing Government had its origin in fraud and violence; the question of its validity had been passed on by a competent and impartial tribunal, and decided in the negative. The evils it inflicted on the community were, if indefinitely protracted, intolerable; and that they would be indefinitely protracted there was fair reason for believing. Appeals for redress from the outside had elicited neither sympathy nor response. Had the same state of facts arisen in London, or Paris, or New York, or Boston, there is no candid and impartial person, no lover of order and progress, at the North who would make use of any argument against a resort to force except the improbability of success. Unfortunately for the Louisiana people, they cannot succeed.

Their situation is absolutely without precedent. They are now in the clutches of a tyrant who, while he oppresses with a strong hand, preserves order and equality and security. They are the victims of a band of wretched thieves, who could not themselves hold the government for a single hour, who can fulfil no duty of government, but who are kept in their places by overwhelming force from without. We can recall no parallel to the situation except the support given by the Austrians to the petty princes of Italy before 1859; but it is an insult to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, or Parma and Modena, or even King Bomba, to compare him to Kellogg; and we are bound to say that we do not believe that in seventy years of odious tyranny and interference in Italy, the Austrian troops ever marched on so bad and despicable an errand as that on which the army and navy of the United States were set in motion last week.

THE "CHRISTIAN UNION" AGAINST THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

[From the Christian Union.]

Of the affairs of Louisiana we have this week spoken at length. As to the South in general this is to be said: "Back of special causes of disturbance lies the broad fact that the section, as a whole, is cursed with old and deep-rooted habits of lawlessness, which no remedy can remove in a year or a decade. In addition to this there is a suspicious jealousy between the races whose extent cannot be definitely measured, but which in various ways breeds great mischief. The conclusion seems to us inevitable, that there is no immediate and radical cure for Southern troubles. The employment of the Federal troops, while it may be necessary in special cases, is liable to abuse for political purposes, and at best secures the temporary peace at the expense of mischievous irritation. In especial the National Government ought to avoid all measures which needlessly stimulate hostility of race. We are more and more convinced that the Suplementary Civil Rights bill will do infinitely more harm than good. It is abundantly established that its proposal has embittered the Southern whites and postponed the harmony between them and the blacks, through which alone a happy issue of the present trouble is possible. It is clear that the majority of the Southern States will instantly abandon their public school system if distinction of race in them is forbidden. Popular education is the supreme need of the South, and that the Civil Rights bill would go far to overthrow it seems to us the mightiest possible reason against its passage.

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

William Burk, charged with assault and battery on a minor child of Jno. Lauber, was found guilty and held in $300 to keep the peace for a year.

Henry Lenz and J. Girod, charged by Margaret Gruber with the larceny of $318 in money and a gold watch, valued at $150, were on trial at the adjournment of Court.

WRONGLY REPORTED.

Among the sentences reported in the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday, we, and some of our cotemporaries, stated that Samuel Early, found guilty of unlawfully cutting and wounding James White, was sentenced to one year in the Work House. This we learn is a mistake, as Mr. Early was acquitted, and justice to him warrants this correction.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

John M. Kirkpatrick, for use, of Joseph Finch & Co., vs. J. D. Scully, security for A. Gumbert. Verdict for plaintiff for $10,000, defendant to be released from his bond of security for Gumbert by payment of $8,721 58, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of T. K. McKnight & Bro. to R. A. Ralph, the bond of the assignee was filed and approved.

W. A. Dunshee was appointed commissioner in the case of Alfred D. Lyttle vs. Mary A. Lyttle.

Lewis McMullen was appointed commissioner in the case of Lizzie Kenzig vs. John Kenzig.

In the case of John McClarren vs. John Dunn, an action to recover the value of a quantity of old iron, the jury is out.

Mrs. Z. Cunningham vs. Jesse Cunningham, administrator of David Cunningham, deceased; an action brought by the widow of David Cunningham to recover moneys from the administrator of the estate of her late husband, to which she claimed she was entitled. The jury found for the plaintiff for $8,513 17.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

Samuel Musgrave vs. James M. Philliamy, an action on a promissory note, the jury found for the plaintiff in the sum of $288 50.

Farmers' Deposit National Bank vs. Voight & McGraw. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $539 06.

In the case of W. J. Benedict et ux vs. Mrs. B. Bruggeman, an action for damages for an alleged slander, the jury found for the plaintiff for $62 10.

Julia Foster vs. J. B. Poor, an action on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of $324 20.

James McPhilliamy vs. Henry Willard, an action for trespass and carrying away psrsonal property of plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $324 00.

B. L. Fahnestock vs. William McCombs; action for rent on a lease. Jury out.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Geo. W. McConaughy, Indiana county, bankrupt. At the first meeting of the creditors, James T. Gaston, of Canoe township, Indiana county, was appointed assignee, and the Court approved the same.

M. H. Collins, W. G. Collins and E. Barlow, partners as Collins Bros., Crawford county, bankrupts. Petition of each of the said bankrupts, respectively, for a discharge presented.

Joseph H. Chambers, Luzerne county, bankrupt. The Register's report on the petition of C. P. Miller et al., creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens, presented and order made allowing the said C. P. Miller the sum of $682 02, as ascertainrd and recommended in said report.

Seth W. Payne, Bradford county, bankrupt. Petition of Pomroy Brothers, lien creditors, for the ascertainment and liquidation of a certain alleged lien presented and referred to Register Smith for examination and report.

Jacob G. Fletcher, Bradford county, bankrupt. On petition of Samuel B. Aspinwall, similar order as in above case make.

W. H. Miller, of Uniontown, Pa., and other creditors, filed a petition against B. F. Baer, of Fayette county. The usual order was made.

A. A. Shumway et al., creditors, vs. Henry Woelhof, debtor, Tioga county. An order was made restraining John C. Byer and others, execution creditors from performing certain acts sought to be enjoined.

Hubley, Adams & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An order was made restraining the German American Bank, of Pittsburgh, and the National Insurance Company, of Allegheny, from performing certain acts sought to be enjoined.

Carrier & Baum, Pittsburgh, bankrupts, James Bredin and James M. Wilcoxon, of Pittsburgh, and Giles MacGregor, of Wellsville, Ohio, having been elected assignees, the same was approved.

Charles W. Morrison, Allegheny City, bankrupt. Argument on rule on Githen & Rexamer to show cause why an attachment for contempt should not be issued against them for disobeying an injunction by Mr. Crawford for and Mr. McKelvy against the same, and the rule discharged.

William Householder vs. the steamer Bengal Tiger. In admiralty. The time for taking testimony in this case, on behalf on the part of the respondents, is extended twenty days.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterret.

In the case of Henry Leinzand Jacob Gyrath, tried for burglary, Leinz was convicted of larceny.

Ellen Nolan charged by Joseph Agaur with larceny, was acquitted.

Frank Davis, charged by Frank Curry with larceny, plead guilty.

Amos Steincup, accused of the larceny of hides by Elijah Morris, was convicted and sentenced to four months' imprisonment in the Work House.

John Wilson, alias Samuel Furnier, indicted on oath of J. M. Gusky for larceny and receiving stolen goods, plead guilty of larceny.

Thos. Jones was acquitted on a charge of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, preferred by Henrietta Paulman.

John Morgan was convicted of larceny charged by James Brady.

The jury were out in the case of Porter Ramsey, charged with the larceny of money from a man named Bennett.

The case of J. B. Ellis, charged with forgery, is on trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

The case of Mary Jenkins, adm'x. of David Jenkins, deceased, vs. James P. Morris, occupied the entire day and is still on trial. This is an action in trover to recover a letter of value, alleged to have been taken by defendant. The case presents some unusual features. The husband of the plaintiff and the defendant were employed together in the rolling mill of Dilworth & Porter, on the South Side, and were on familiar terms. In 1870 Jenkins died from an injury received in the mill, and the defendant, assisting to take care of the remains, became possessed it is alleged of a letter which the deceased had in his possession, and which disclosed the whereabouts of certain property owned by Jenkins in Ohio, to the amount of $1,840. William Owens, Esq., appears for the plaintiff, and R. J. Powers, Esq., for the defendant.

In the divorce case of Jennie Stewart vs. James Stewart, S. C. Milligan, Esq., was appointed examiner.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

M. & M. National Bank vs. Voight and McGraw, an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $235 75.

A. B. White vs. Lewis, Brawdy & Co., an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,694 29.

H. H. Collins vs. G. W. Canfield. An action to recover for three flat loads of coal and one of slack, alleged to have been delivered to defendant. Jury out.

Arnold Hertz et al., partners, as the Pittsburgh Petroleum Oil Company, for use of D. Hostetter vs. the Standard Oil Company is on trial before Judge Ewing. This is an action to recover for oil stored on the grounds of the defendant's company belonging to the plaintiff's company. When the plaintiff's company dissolved the oil on the Standard Company's grounds was allotted to Dr. Hostetter, and he now seeks to recover. The case was tried once before.

S. A. McClung admr. of John Mellon vs. Bridget Mellon admx. of Henry Mellon, on trial. This is an action on a promissory note.

In the case of Musgrave vs. McPhilamy, the defendant moved for and assigned reasons for a new trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

H. G. Sheasley, of Venango county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Rogers, of Franklin.

A. Ortlieb and Samuel Hurz, partners as A. Ortlieb & Co., of this city, filed a petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy, and the same was referred to Register Schafer.

Josiah Zerbe, bankrupt, of Northumberland county, the assignee's return to the order of sale of certain real estate, having been filed, was approved and the sale confirmed.

John Kenmuir, of Allegheny City, bankrupt, the assignee's petition for the sale of certain real estate was presented and sale ordered.

Jas. H. Flickinger, bankrupt, of Armstrong county, the hearing in the motion for an injunction was continued to the 7th prox.

In the matter of John H. Strawn & Co., of Connellsville, bankrupts, on motion of Mr. Stoner, the rule on crediters and debtors to show cause why the assignee should not be authorized to carry on the business of the firm was made absolute.

In the matter of S. W. Kredel, of Allegheny, bankrupt, the sale of certain real estate reported by the assignee was approved, and a deed ordered on compliance with the terms of sale.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

John Nolan was acquitted of a charge of larceny, preferred by Edward Shore.

A nolle pros was allowed Albert Stehle, charged by Henry Burchfield with false pretense.

Laura Weir, indicted for larceny, on oath of Samson Weil. Verdict guilty.

J. B. Ellis, who was indicted for the forgery of a check, on oath of Charles Wagner. Verdict not guilty, prosecutor to pay costs.

John Jordan alias John Smith, indicted for larceny and receiving stolen goods plead guilty to the first count.

Richard Kirkwood indicted for assault and battery on oath of Catharine Schuappe. A nolle pros was allowed.

Ralph Miners, charged by Wm. Porter with larceny and receiving stolen goods, was convicted of the first count.

Porter Ramsey, charged by Albert Bennett, with larceny and receiving stolen goods, was convicted of the first count.

William Harris, charged with horse stealing, by John Murray, was acquitted.

John August, charged by John Schmitz with false pretense, was acquitted.

Joseph Carroll charged with assault and battery with intent to commit rape on a little girl in Sharpsburg, was acquitted on the ground of insanity.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of Mary Jenkins, administratrix; vs. James P. Morris, the jury returned a verdict for the defendant. This was an action in trover for the recovery of a letter.

In the case of Dennis Tucker vs. Wm. P. Porter, an action for damages for alleged malicious prosecution, a juror was withdrawn and the case was continued.

In the case of the Commonwealth ex. rel. vs. John Whalan, the defendant having been brought into Court on a written de lunatico inquirendo, a jury being called to inquire into the lunacy of the said defendant, they found him to be a lunatic, and incapable of managing his estate.

Andrew Smith and Rosina Smith, in the right of said Rosina, vs. John Miller, lessee, and Robert Meagher, et. al., tenants; an action in ejectment. On trial. The property in dispute is a lot of ground in the Third ward, Allegheny, occupied by the defendants, the title to which, plaintiff's claim.

Steineke terre tenant, a sci fa. to revive a judgment. Jury out.

Hertz et al for use vs. the Standard Oil Company is still on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Lewis A. Turner, Somerset county, bankrupt. The petition of A. J. Colborn, assignee, was presented, asking for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens. Referred to Register Harper.

Andrew Brentano, city, bankrupt. On petition of George B. Sterrett, assignee, an order was made for the examination of Mr. Brentano and other witnesses before Register Harper.

Samuel and R. S. Reynolds, Luzerne county, bankrupts. The petition of the assignee for leave to sell certain real estate discharged of liens was referred to Register Willard for examination and report.

Louis Brainerd, Susquehanna county, bankrupt. Petition of assignee for leave to sell certain real estate discharged of liens presented by Mr. Lazear, and exceptions thereto by D. K. Morris et al, presented by the counsel named, the matter was referred to Register Willard.

George J. Rogers, Cambria county, bankrupt. George Huntly, assignee, filed a statement to the effect that a petition for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain claims had been referred to Register Harper. That the report on the same had not yet been presented by Register Harper, but that Register Brotherline had ordered a meeting of the creditors for the purpose of making a distribution of the funds. The assignee asked that an order be issued staying further proceeding until Register Harper had made his report. The petition was refused, on the ground that Register Brotherline had no authority of law for calling said meeting without the request of the assignee.

STATE SUPREME COURT.

WILL COMMENCE ITS SITTINGS IN THIS CITY ON MONDAY NEXT—AN UNUSUALLY LARGE NUMBER OF CASES TO BE HEARD.

The October and November term of the Supreme Court will begin in this city on Monday next, and its business as in the balance of the Courts is unusually large. In fact it begins to look as if, should Radical legislation exist much longer, all the business of this country will be eventually transacted in Court. The number of cases thus far on the general lis for this term, is three hundred and seven, an increase of sixty-one over last year. The total number of cases from this county is 140, twenty-two of which remain over from last term.

The first two weeks of the term will be devoted entirely to the list of cases taken up from Allegheny county. On the third Monday of October the list of cases from Erie, Crawford, Venango, Clarion, Jefferson and Forest counties will be taken up and the week devoted to the hearing of those cases. On the fourth Monday of October and during the week commencing with that day attention will be given to the business of Westmoreland, Armstrong, Indiana and Cambria counties, and the two weeks following, commencing with the first Monday of November, will be devoted to the cases remaining on the list of Allegheny county, while the week following, commencing with the third Monday of November, will be taken up by cases on the list of Washington, Fayette, Green, Beaver, Butler, Lawrence and Mercer counties. The case of the Perkiomen Turnpike Company vs. the city of Philadelphia, a case of great public importance, has been fixed for a hearing on Thursday, the twenty-ninth of October.

FIRE AT BRADDOCK'S.

AN EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION—EIGHT FAMILIES RENDERED HOMELESS—LOSS ABOUT $20,000.

About ten Wednesday night while our firemen were engaged in extinguishing the fire on Penn street a general alarm was sounded calling the whole department to City Hall. When here they were informed that they were needed at Braddock's Fields where a conflagration was raging which threatened to destroy the town. Our firemen promptly responded as did also the McKeesport firemen, but by the prompt action of the citizens their services were not needed. Through the courtesy of Mr. Wolf the efficient Assistant Associated Press Agent of this city, we are enabled to give the following particulars:

The loss by the fire at Braddock's is as follows: James Horton, two-story frame dwelling, kitchen and outbuildings, household goods and a total loss of four thousand dollars; partially insured in the German Insurance Company of Pittsburgh; Joseph McCune, planing mill and large lot of worked and rough lumber; total loss estimated at ten thousand dollars; no insurance; Jos. McCune, two dwelling houses and outbuildings; loss five thousand, no insurance; Jesse McCune, two-story frame house considerably damaged; loss one hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars; no insurance. J. H. Johnson, frame dwelling, damaged to the extent of one hundred or one hundred and fifty dollars; insured. The origin of the fire is not now known, but it is supposed to have canght from the engine in the planing mill. When the fire broke out the wind was blowing briskly and had it not been for the prompt action of the citizens the entire town would undoubtedly have been swept.

COLLISION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT ON THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

About noon Wednesday the mail train and a freight train collided on Bennett's Branch of the Allegheny Valley Railroad three and a-half miles east of North Bethlehem, and near Millville, involving loss of life and great destruction of property.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Joseph Elisler, the engineer, and M. Killian, the fireman of the mail train, were instantly killed. Henry Doyle, a passenger, and Henry Wertz, express messenger, were fatally injured; J. M. Tarr, baggage master, John Brown, newsboy, and John Garrison, a passenger, were severely but not fatally injured. The baggage car containing baggage, mail and express matter was burned. The accident is said to have been caused by the telegraph operator at North Bethlehem not holding the passenger train as directed.

DEATH OF MR. JOHN CRAWFORD

Our readers will recollect that on the 18th of September Mr. John Crawford and his wife were thrown from their carriage on Fifth avenue. Mrs. Crawford was killed almost instantly, and Mr. Crawford sustained injuries that it was thought at the time would prove fatal. Wednesday morning those sad fears were realized. Mr. Crawford died at the residence of his partner, No. 22 Ferry street. Dr. Walters had entertained sanguine hopes of his patient's recovery until a short time before his demise. His body was taken to his residence at Homewood,

Mr. Crawford was a very estimable man, a representative merchant and one who had created hosts of friends to mourn his decease.

LAWRENCE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES.

The Democrats

THE TAXPAYERS' UNION.

THE CITY HALL AND THE WATER WORKS.

MEETING OF THE TAXPAYERS' CENTRAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—THE COMMITTEE ON TAXATION ADVOCATE A LAW DIVIDING PROPERTY INTO THREE CLASSES—HOW THE CITY HALL COMMISSIONERS' REPORT IS LOOKED UPON—THE WATER COMMITTEE CONDEMNED FOR ADOPTING WROUGHT IRON PIPE AND IN LETTING THE CONTRACT FOR THE RISING MAINS—POLITICS, ETC.

(From The Daily Post of September 25.)

The Central Executive Committee of the Taxpayers' Union held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President Jones in the chair.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TAXATION.

Mr. Norton, of the Committee on Taxation presented the following:

The Committee on Taxation beg leave to offer a partial report for the consideration of the Taxpayers' Union, as follows:

Whereas, The laws regulating taxation within the city of Pittsburgh do not conform, either in spirit or letter, to the requirements of the Ninth article of the Constitution of Pennsylvania, which declares that "all taxes shall be uniform upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax, and shall be levied and collected under general laws;" and

Whereas, These laws do not conform to the needs, interest, and circumstances of property holders within the now consolidated city, but operate with partiality and injustice towards a numerous and respectable body of taxpayers, whose claims and interests are on an equality with others, and whose rights should be duly protected by law; therefore,

Resolved, That the Taxpayers' Union hereby recommend the enactments by the Legislature of a general law classifying real estate for the purpose of taxation into three classes, within all cities of this Commonwealth of the first, second and third class, as defined by the act of the 23rd of May, 1874.

Property classified as No. 1 to be known as the Business class, and to embrace all descriptions of stores, hotels, saloons, shops, offices and dwellings partially so used; also all other places of business, manufactories excepted, and upon property so returned by the assessor, there shall be assessed and collected a full tax.

Class No. 2 to be known as the Homestead class, and to embrace the home or dwelling with the ground enclosed or intended to be used therewith, whether the same be on the line of the populous street or in a more rural section of the city; also, all manufactories with the grounds belonging to and used therewith; and upon real estate so returned there shall be assessed and collected only two thirds the rate for city taxation that shall be charged on class No. 1.

Class No. 3. shall be known as the rural class, and embrace the farm with its buildings, also, the field and lot or lots of ground unimproved and not used for a business purpose, upon real estate so returned, and marked rural, there shall be assessed and collected for city purposes, only one half the rate of tax that is charged upon class number one.

Resolved, That we recommend the passage of a law directing the payment of taxes in two semi-annual instalments; the one half of the amount to be paid on or before the 1st day of October, and the other part on before the first day of April, and that no tax collector be allowed a commission exceeding five per cent.

On motion of Major Frew the report was received and filed and action on its adoption was postponed until the next meeting.

Reports were called from the Committees on legality of Mayor's Election, on Public Works, and on Salaries, but no reports were submitted.

THE CITY HALL JOB.

Mr. King from the Committee on Municipal Hall, reported verbally that he thought Othello's occupation was gone now, until the auditing committee appointed by the Court had made their report. He said the committee would like to hear the report as submitted by the City Hall Commission discussed by those present.

Mr. Wallace stated that he had partially examined the report of the Commission and had found the sum of $3,475 was paid for laying tile. He did not know the amount of tiling laid but thought he could have done the work for one hundred dollars less. He expressed his determination of measuring and of examining the quality of the work and could report at the next meeting how much if any stealing there was in that. He said the work in every departmet of the building should be inspected closely.

A PROBING WANTED.

Mr. McLain thought some action should be taken with regard to the report. The committee appointed by the Court might examine the figures, but not thoroughly probe the doings of the Commissioners. The President of Common Council he said had advised him that the Union should take some action on the matter.

Judge Mellon stated that the appointment of an auditing committee, did not lawfully rest with Councils. Those bodies he said might take such action for their own satisfaction, but the committee appointed by the Court had full charge of the matter. The gentlemen appointed by the Court, Messrs. James Veech, J. H. Bailey and Reuben Miller, Jr., were certainly well qualified to audit the report, and would no doubt perform the work thoroughly and all that the Union could do in the matter would be to have their committee present at the meeting of the auditors, to ascertain how fully they had considered the report of the Commission.

THE WORKMEN SHOULD BE EXAMINED.

Mr. Wallace thought that the contractors and workmen who were engaged at the various parts of the building should be thoroughly examined concerning the quality of the work, the amount and the price. There is not a particle of doubt he thought but that the figures would present a very favorable showing for the Commission, but in order to ascertain if there was fraud in the work, the mechanics should be thoroughly examined.

Mr. Finley agreed with the suggestion of the last speaker.

INVESTIGATIONS TO BE MADE.

Mr. Gallagher moved that the City Hall Committee be charged with the matter of making these full and minute investigations and that Mr. Wallace be added to the committee.

Mr. King said that the mechanics could be subpoenaed and that they could look over the plans and specifications to learn if the work had been well done.

After further discussion the motion of Mr. Gallagher was put and carried:

THE RISING MAIN CONTRACT DISAPPROVED.

Major Frew offered the following: Resolved, That the recent letting of the contract for the 50-inch rising mains by the Water Committee merits the disapprobation of the taxpayers, in deliberately giving away the sum of $5,000 without any consideration whatever, and this Taxpayers' Union respectfully asks the Water Committee to reconsider their action before closing the contract,

THE LITTLE DRIPPINGS.

Mr. King said he objected to this action of the Water Committee, because it was the contined drippings that made the enormous debts which had been entailed upon the city. This he said was the way that taxpayers' money was squandered. He did not know the firm of Messrs. Snyder & Co., but because somebody had failed in properly getting up a former contract the committee had no right to become vexed at the firm and give out a contract to another firm at a higher price.

Mr. Wallace thought the committee acted unwisely also in adopting wrought iron pipe in place of cast iron.

President Jones stated that he had been called on by Engineer Lowry for an opinion on the kind of pipe that should be adopted. He replied that cast iron pipe would last much longer if the pipe was to be buried.

NO CONFIDENCE IN THE WATER COMMITTEE.

Judge Mellon said he had lost all confidence in the Water Committee because of their continued failures in properly guarding the interests of the city. He liked the suggestion of Mr. King that it is the small drippings that consume so much of the taxpayers' money, and the Water Committee seemed to have lost all sight of that fact. They had made so many mistakes. He had also lost confidence in their advising engineer who as yet had established no reputation for himself, and whose opinion in regard to the quality of pipe was certainly not worthy to be taken without placing the least confidence in Milnor Robert's opinion. Mr. Lowry, he thought, was an honest man, but his opinions so frequently differed with those expressed by other engineers and with common sense that the Water Committee should not recklessly follow his advice. Concerning the bid under consideration he had examined into the mud drum business and thought it a ridiculous excuse for denying Messrs. Snyder & Co. the contract. The committee seemed to place to much stress on the word "best" with reference to all bids and attempted to use a nice discrimination which they did not possess. In this case they had to go about smelling to ascertain which was the "best" and had miserably failed in their scenting.

ALLEGED "JOBBERY."

Captain Ward thought there was an object in putting the winding "expansive joint" in the pipes, and he believed it was done to complicate the proposals and to cut out bidders. He did not doubt that after Jerry Brush got the work the joint specifications would be taken out, as had been done in the steel boilers. The majority of manufacturers could not possibly make such pipes as the specifications called for, and of course would not offer any bids, while those who knew the ropes would make their calculations for ordinary pipe, and would obtain a high price for that kind by having the specification altered. He knew that the whole job had been set up in the letting of the contract. He charged that Carroll had a hand in the business, in Brush's favor. July 1st, 1875, is the time within which the pipe is to be made, but Jerry Brush nor all the manufacturers in the city could not make them by that time, and Brush would have the time lengthened, no doubt.

Mr. Wallace said he had considerable experience in the pipe business and he knew those pipes would rust out in a very few years, and that expense of $173,000 to the city would have to be incurred again.

AN INJUNCTION TO ANNUL THE CONTRACT.

The resolution of Major Frew was amended by Mr. Wallace so as to include that the Court be requested to issue an injunction to restrain the Water Committee from having cast iron pipe made, and in this shape it was passed unanimously.

A TAXPAYERS' CONVENTION WANTED

Capt. Ward offered the following:

Resolved, That the Taxpayers' Union call a convention of two delegates from each ward of the city for the purpose of nominating a county ticket to be placed in the field for the November election.

The Captain made a speech favoring the resolution, in which he predicted that if a ticket was nominated it would be triumphantly elected by a vote of three in favor to one against.

Mr. Finley also favored the resolution. He had been connected more or less intimately with politics for the past thirty years, and from the appearance of the horizon he thought there was a storm brewing that would wipe out the corrupt parties. He believed that the Taxpayers' Union was the instrument that was to accomplish this grand reform.

Mr. Gallagher thought the proper time had not yet arrived for the Union to launch their bark upon the political sea. The gentleman continued at some length, showing the disadvantage that would result to the organization and that in the end they would be thwarted in the object which they wished to accomplish.

ACTION POSTPONED.

Mr. R. J. Powers said the resolution was premature. Time should be given the committee to obtain the answers to the questions propounded to the Legislative candidates, and in case they failed to give answers that are perfectly satisfactory to the Union, then nominate a ticket. In view of that fact he would move that consideration of the resolution be postponed.

On motion adjourned.

MYSTERIOUS BANK ROBBERY.

THE BANK OF INDUSTRY ROBBED OF $2,350, AT NOON YESTERDAY.

(From The Daily Post of September 25.)

Great commotion was created on Fifth avenue at noon yesterday, by the announcement that the Bank of Industry, located on the corner of Fifth avenue and Scrip alley, opposite the Catedral, had been robbed of $11,000 in daylight, and while the Cashier was present. A large crowd of persons immediately collected about the door of the Bank, when the following account of the robbery was given: The Cashier, Mr. Hanrahan, returned from dinner. Shortly after the teller, Mr. William Ross, left the bank for his meal, when a well dressed, fine-looking, round-faced stranger, of medium height and pleasant address, made inquiries of Mr. Hanrahan concerning depositing money, making loans, etc. The cashier became interested in the conversation and stepped up close to the window above the counter. The stranger talked for some time with great volubility, when he bade the cashier good day and withdrew. Shortly afterwards Mr. Hanrahan passed from behind the counter into the back room, and returning in an instant noticed that one of the large piles of money packages was taken from the money counter. He immediately gave the alarm, and the news that the bank had been robbed, spread with wonderful rapidity. At first the cashier thought about $11,000 had been stolen, but upon investigation he found that the amount was not nearly so large as supposed. After balancing the books at the close of banking hours the money stolen was found to amount to $2,350.

When the money was taken, or how cannot be surmised, and the robbery is certainly one of the boldest and most skilful perpetrated in this city for a long time. The counter which separated the stranger from Mr. Hanrahan extends the whole length of the room and partitions off for the use of the officials about eight feet space from the wall. At the end of the counter furthest from the door, which opens on Fifth avenue, is a door through which one must pass to get behind the counter, while the counter upon which the money is placed in packages for the convenience of the bank officials rests against the wall and is fully six feet distant from the glass portion above the outside counter. From this arrangement it will be seen that it was impossible for the stranger to take the money while talking to the cashier. One theory is that while the banker was engaged in conversation, a pal of his interlocutor stole in the room and passing through the door of the counter which was left ajar, secured the notes. The detectives were immediately informed of the affair. They too were at a loss to account for the theft, but are now engaged at working up the case.

Just here it would be well to suggest to Bankers and Bank Messengers the policy of them taking unusual precautions to protect themselves against expert thieves, as numbers of them follow or preceed Barnum's Hippodrome in its travels. The city is now said to be full of the confidence swindlers, and a fresh invoice is expected with the advent of the great show.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

THE POTTS-EDGAR SHOOTING—THE JURY RETURN A VERDICT OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

(From The Daily Post of September 26.)

The trial of Thomas P. Potts for the murder of George R. Edgar was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning.

Robert McKay, H. S. Brown, John Bradley and Lieutenant J. W. Gordon, were put on the stand by the defense, and all testified that the character of Potts was good. The defense then closed.

James Donovan was recalled by the Commonwealth and again stated that the revolver possessed by Edgar, belonged to him; that he had made the impression on the cartridges himself, and had told Edgar the weapon was useless.

The Commonwealth here rested and

COL. BAYNE

opened for the prosecution. He held that the evidence had sustained him in his statement of the case and had shown what he expected to prove. He held that the evidence of Donovan, Kearns and McGraw had not been controvered except by Nellie Moran, who he claimed was a very unreliable witness, and unworthy of credence. He held the testimony of Donovan, McGraw and Kearns, who testified that Edgar had no weapon in his hand, and that he was not going toward Potts at the time the fatal shot was fired, was uncontradicted by any testimony worthy of notice. He then showed up Potts in the character of a bully, who had taken this especial crib under his protection, and contended that he had fired the shot after all excuse for self defence had passed. He referred to the evidence of Potts' guilt in fleeing to the cellar and being found under a pile of mattresses. He thought the case bordered so closely on murder of the first degree that it would be hard to distinguish the degree of crime.

MAJOR E. A. MONTOOTH

followed for the defense, and called attention to the object that had called Potts to the house on the morning in question. He held that it was simply one of mercy to relieve distress. He referred to the testimony of the women who had averred that Edgar had exhibited a revolver, and had driven the women into a corner therewith. That the impress of the muzzle had been left on Nellie Moran's head. He contended that Kearns had lied, when he stated that he had seen Edgar have a pistol just previous to the shooting, but who knew positively that he had none when the shooting was done.

MR. MORELAND

followed for the defense. He admitted that Potts had done the shooting, but contended that he had a perfect right to do so. That Donovan and his friends had gone to the house without any excuse, and that the guilt of the murder rested on Donovan. That he had provided Edgar with the weapon. Mr. M. claimed that Potts had seen Edgar standing with a cocked pistol as the party were about to leave the room and seeing his own weapon lying on the floor had picked it up and fired upon the impulse of self defense and that he was justified in doing so. Alluding to the ante-mortem statement of Edgar, the speaker said it was the property of the jury, and should be considered just as any other testimony. He held that Edgar did not think he would die when he made the statement. If the jury believed the statement, they must throw aside McGraw's testimony as perjury.

THOMAS M. MARSHALL, ESQ.,

closed the case for the prosecution. In his address he alluded to the sudden acknowledgment on the part of the defense that Potts had been the shootist. This he said had only been acknowledged after the Commonwealth had spent the whole day in endeavoring to show such to be the case. Regarding Donovan's testimony which had been denounced as unworthy of belief, he asked if it was not to be believed, why was it not contradicted?

He referred to Nellie Moran's aptitude in recollecting points favorable to Potts and failing to recollect those unfavorable to him.

At the conclusion of Mr. Marshall's address the case was given to the jury and after a retirement of two hours brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree.

THE BROWN-MORRIS RACE.

THE PITTSBURGH OARSMAN DEFEATED BY TWO LENGTHS — OFFICIAL TIME THIRTY-SEVEN MINUTES — RECEPTION OF THE NEWS IN THIS CITY.

The great international sculling contest between George Brown, of Halifax, and Evan Morris, of this city, for $2,000 a side, in gold, came off on the Kenebeccasis river on Saturday afternoon. Great interest was manifested in the race by Pittsburghers, and early in the morning a vast crowd assembled in front of the Chronicle office eager to learn the news. Owing to the roughness of the water the race was postponed till three o'clock in the afternoon, but during all that time the crowd remained about Fifth avenue, eagerly waiting. Shortly after one o'clock a dispatch was received and bulletined to the effect that Morris had won the race by two lengths—time, 37:12, and immediately

ROUSING CHEERS FOR THE PITTSBURGHER

and his supposed [victory,] rent the air, while the news spread with startling rapidity. Hats were tossed up in delight at the supposed retrievement of Pittsburgh's aquatic laurels, and it was astonishing to find how many persons "all the while had a strong impression that Morris would come off victorious." The news was received with perfect confidence by nearly every person, many remained however around the bulletin board waiting for the particulars.

At about half past three o'clock another dispatch was received announcing that Brown was the victor. This intelligence was not at all welcome and the rejoicing died down considerably, while many waited for a contradictory statement. No such desirable word was received however and the crowd, forced to the belief that their hero had lost commenced assuring each other that they "knew Brown beat." This piece of intelligence also spread with great rapidity, but was everywhere received with a very different effect from that had by the first dispatch.

AT THE COURSE.

The interest manifested at the course, and the importance occasioned by the long delay of the race, fully equalled the vexation felt in this city, as will be seen by the following telegraphic account:

ST. JOHN, N. B., September 26.—The great single scull contest between George Brown of Halifax and E. Morris of Pittsburgh was rowed on the Kennebeccasis river at the 3 P. M., to-day in the presence of at least two thousand spectators. The course was the same as that over which Renforth and his Tyne crew pulled a few years ago, and was five miles in length. Brown was the favorite from the start—his backers betting ten to three with few takers. The crowd was better behaved than that assembled yesterday.

THE FIRST DELAY.

At seven o'clock this morning Dr. Thos. Walker, referee and starter, was about to call the race when it was discovered that stake boats were not in position. This was the cause of two hours' delay. In the meantime a fresh breeze sprang up rendering the river rough and unfit. This caused further postponement until three o'clock when the race was called. The toss was won by Morris, who selected the inside.

CONDITION OF THE MEN.

The men were in capital condition. Brown was quite nervous, fearing delay of another day but the moment the race was called he recovered and prepared himself for the contest. Morris was self-possessed and waited orders from his quarters. At three o'clock the word was given. The men dropped their oars at the same time and the shells

BOUNDED OVER THE COURSE.

Brown making thirty-eight strokes and Morris forty-one per minute. Morris had a slight lead till the returning stake boat was reached.

BROWN SHOOTS AHEAD AND WINS.

Brown in making the turn shot ahead one full length. This advantage he preserved till approaching the goal, when he made a spurt and won by two lengths; time 37 minutes. The race throughout was very hotly contested and is considered the best ever witnessed in these waters. At the conclusion of the contest Brown was escorted to his quarters. He soon appeared on the vernandah and after bowing to the people proposed

THREE CHEERS FOR MORRIS,

which were lustily given.

The crowd hung about the bulletin boards till late at night. About eight o'clock Fifth avenue was densely packed with persons, and a bulletin written by some mischievous person was raised about their heads announcing that Morris had won the race. Instantly cheer upon cheer were sent up as the announcement was readily believed by those who were hoping against hope for the success of their favorite. Considerable money changed hands as large odds were offered in favor of Brown.

ON THE PANHANDLE.

ANOTHER FIRE—SIX HOUSES BURNED AT THE FORT PITT MINES.

(From The Daily Post of Monday.)

Once more the incendiary has been at work among the miners' houses at the Fort Pitt mines of Messrs. Huntsman & Miller, about three miles from Mansfield, on the Panhandle Railroad. The striking miners are credited with this conflagration, as well as with the previous one, by which nine houses belonging to the same firm, were destroyed.

The last fire occurred yesterday morning between two and three o'clock. All the efforts possible were, of course made to extinguish the flames after their discovery, but this could not be effected until the entire block, comprising six houses had been destroyed. Two of the houses burned were occupied by the families of miners, and these, we are informed, saved but a portion of their housshold effects. Messrs. Huntsman and Miller have now lost fifteen miners' dwellings in these two or three days. They have seven left, and we sincerely hope they may not also be burned. The loss by this last fire was about $1,500. The amount of insurance we have not been able to ascertain.

The watchman at the mines, about the time the fire broke out yesterday morning, saw a man coming at a rapid pace from the direction of the houses. The order to "halt" was given, but instead of obeying the order the man started to run. The watchman fired after him, and the man cried out that he was shot. He ran on, however, and escaped.

Yesterday one hundred and fifty more of the Italians arrived at these mines, but their advent caused but little excitement, and dispatches received at midnight announced all quiet.

FIRE THIS MORNING.

LOGAN AND HILL'S PLANING MILLS—LOWE'S SASH FACTORY—J. J. YOUNG'S SHOW CASE AND PICTURE FACTORY, AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS BURNED —LOSS $25,000 TO $30,000.

(From The Daily Post of Monday.)

About twenty minutes after 12 o'clock this morning, Officer McCormick discovered flames and smoke issuing from the large brick building at the corner of Penn and Twenty-sixth streets, occupied by Logan's planing mill, Lowe's sash factory, A. J. Young's show case and picture frame factory and two other establishments, the names of whose owners we could not learn. The firemen responded promptly to the alarm, but it was found necessary to sound a general alarm. The fire had gained such headway that it was impossible to save the building, but fortunately the rain prevented its rapid spread and enabled the firemen to confine the flames to the planning mills, and prevent their communicating to the large piles of lumber in the rear, otherwise the destruction would have been immense.

The loss is variously estimated at from $15,000 to $30,000.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by incendiarism. It is reported that some boys had set on fire a pile of straw in the rear of the County Down House, in the early part of the evening, and some thought that the same party or some of them, were the agents in this morning's destruction. As there had been no fire in the works since the furnace fires were extinguished on Saturday night, the supposition that the building was fired is plausible.

We understand that Mr. Logan's loss is mostly covered by insurance, but to what extent we were unable to learn. Some of the losers we were informed had but little insurance on their stock.

ROBBERY IN BEAVER COUNTY.

TWO BATCHELOR BROTHERS RELIEVED OF $2,000 IN GOLD BY FOUR MASKED ROBBERS.

(From The Daily Post of Monday.)

On Friday afternoon the house of John and Samuel Maguire, two batchelor brothers who live at the headwaters of Travis creek, Hanover township, Beaver county, and about twelve miles distant from Burgettstown, was robbed of $2,000 in gold by four desperadoes. The brothers have for years been living alone and have been largely engaged in the wool business. It was known that they had accumulated a vast stock of wool, variously estimated in value from $8,000 to $12,000. They were also known to have a considerable amount of money, rumors having been current among their neighbors that they had secreted about their house vast sums in gold and silver. These rumors came to the ears of thieves, and excited their cupidity. About three o'clock Friday afternoon the four robbers entered the house with masks upon their faces, and bound Samuel who was alone in the house, his brother John having gone to the post-office. They compelled him to tell where the money was secreted by threatening to kill him in case he refused. He told where one small sum was hidden, which the thieves secured, and when John entered the house an hour and a half later they overcome and bound him also, when they found the gold which was concealed in a hole in the cellar, over which stood an empty barrel. The amount secured by the thieves is not exactly known but ranges in the neighborhood of $2,000. After pocketing the "swag" the robbers left the premises but returned to bind John more securely as he had managed to loose his bonds. The thieves then made their escape and have not since been seen or heard from. Messrs. S. Doak and Charles Stephenson, neighbors of the batchelors, called at the Mayor's office, this city, yesterday, to give the detectives notice of the robbery. The news of the robbery has created intense excitement about the neighborhood where the victims reside.

$10 TO $1,000

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SEE

T. F. Stewart's advertisement of valuable property under "For Sale," first page. tf

SCIENTIFIC.

Every particular part of the human body has had its average natural properties, constituents, quantities, &c, reduced upon scientific principles to a standard of nearly definite proportions in health.

This serves for the more correct elucidation of disease by comparison and measurement of the deviations from the healthy standard. Thus the average proportionate constituents of the blood in health being reduced to a standard, any considerable deviation from this standard quality of the blood, is disease.

The same in the urinary excretion, the average natural proportionate constituents of the *urine* in health form the standard, any considerable deviation from which basis, either in proportion or constituents, exhibits disease.

This latter is a practical fact which we are daily demonstrating at our office (No. 132 Grant street) and which any one can have tested to his entire satisfaction by sending a standard specimen (morning's urine) for scientific analysis and examination.

If we *fail* to detect the "morbid conditions," if any, or to determine the nature of the disease or the organs affected, as the lungs, liver, stomach, brain, &c., there shall be no charge made.

Send us a vial of *morning* urine by *express (not by mail)* with name, age and P. O. address of the patient, and we can send the necessary medicines.

DRS. OLDBURY,
132 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTY COMMITTEE ROOMS, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, third floor, is open from 9 o'clock A. M. till 9 o'clock P. M. All information given relative to Taxes and Naturalization. All friends of the cause are invited to call.

JOHN H. BAILEY, Chairman.
JAS. IRVIN, Vice Chairman.
sep24-d&w

SAMARITAN REMEDIES.

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ROOT AND HERB JUICES.

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Root and Herb Juices.

SAMARITAN GIFT. SAMARITAN GIFT

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The most reliable Remedies in use,
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The most reliable Remedies in use.

Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,
Agent for Pittsburgh,

JOSEPH FLEMING,
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No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
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Wholesale and Retail,
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Wholesale and Retail.

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circular 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—9 A. M. to 7 P. M. Sundays excepted.

MITHRIDATE FOR THE CURE OF GONORRHŒA.

WARRANTED PURE IN QUALITY

Prompt in action and efficacious in all primary cases. PRICE $5. Sent by express. Imported direct by A. SLEE, Sr. & Co. Chemists and Druggists 286 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio.

AVOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM of early indiscretion, causing nervousdebility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. Address, J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassa treet, New York. se27-4yW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,

296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases, Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also, Impotency, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 10 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 296 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!

All forms of Venereal, Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh Pa. The proprietors are graduates of the Medical Colleges of St. Louis and those of Eastern cities, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Boues, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produce some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary,

No. 137 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
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FOR SALE.

WHEELBARROWS,

For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners. Manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.
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VERNER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marble, Granite and Stone Work
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MARBLE MANTLES A SPECIALTY.
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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
285 LIBERTY STREET
Muzzle and Breech-loading RIFLES SHOT-GUNS REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS, FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for a price-list. A lot of Second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap
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HOW 'TIS DONE. Or the Secret Out. ONE package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and heavy on the smoothest face (without injury) in 21 days, or money refunded. 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 5 for 50 cents. Or on application of my "HAIR CURLER" will curl the hair of either sex beautifully. Satisfaction guaranteed. 25 cents a package, postpaid, 5 for 50 cents
EDGAR W. JONES, ASHLAND, Mass.
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PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE!

Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., President.

The Pittsburgh Female College offers to those who desire either a solid or ornamental education the advantage of EIGHT SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS, elegant and well-furnished buildings, a carefully selected course of study, thorough teaching and TWENTY-EIGHT EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Charges less than any institution in the United States, affording equal accommodations and advantages.

THE CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

in connection with the College, is abundantly supplied with instruments, including the largest and best Grand Organ for educational purposes in America. Instruction is given in everything pertaining to music, such as the Theory of Music, Thorough Bass, Harmony, Counterpoint, Voice Culture and the use of all musical instruments, by

TWELVE ACCOMPLISHED MASTERS.

FRENCH AND GERMAN by native teachers, superior facilities in Drawing, Painting, Needlework and Waxwork. Lessons in music from ten to twenty-five dollars per quarter.

For catalogues and circulars giving full information address Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Pittsburgh, Pa. Gentlemen admitted to the Conservatory. Pupils registered in the order of application. Fall term commences September 9, 1874.
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The only reliable gift distribution in the country.

$100,000 00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS,

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L. D. SINE'S

45th SEMI-ANNUAL

GIFT ENTERPRISE

To be drawn MONDAY, October 12, 1874.

One Grand Capital Prize, $10,000 in Gold.

One Prize, $5,000 in Silver!

Five Prizes $1,000 } EACH IN
Five Prizes $500 } GREENBACKS.
Ten Prizes $100 }

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500 each.
Two Buggies, Horses, &c., worth $600 each.
Two Fine-toned Rosewood Pianos, worth $550 each.
Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each.
1,500 Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, (in all) worth from $20 to $300 each.
Gold Chains, Silverware, Jewelry, &c.
Number of gifts, 10,000: Tickets limited to 50,000.
AGENTS WANTED to sell tickets, to whom liberal premiums will be paid.
Single tickets, $2; six tickets, $10; twelve tickets $20, twenty-five tickets, $40.
Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

L. D. SINE,
Box 86, Cincinnati, O.
Main Office, 101 W. Fifth st.

DR. ROGERS'

Vegetable Worm Syrup.

A brave man may suffer pain, when inflicted upon himself, heroically; but he

CANNOT SEE HIS CHILD SUFFER.

There is no other malady, incident to childhood, that is accompanied with more indescribable wretchedness to the little sufferers than that

PRODUCED BY WORMS;

and when the parent fully comprehends the situation he will not delay a moment in securing the most prompt and efficient remedies to insure the expulsion of the intruders. This Remedy may be found in

Dr. Rogers' Vegetable WORM SYRUP.

Please bear in mind that
ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is a reliable preparation.
ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is a palatable preparation.
ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is liked by children.
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ROGERS' WORM SYRUP is highly recommended by physicians, and is unquestionably the BEST WORM MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
Price 25 cents. For Sale by all Druggists.
JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., Proprietors, 8 and 9 College Place, New York.
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Legalized by State Authority, and
DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.

Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos

Drawn the Last Day of Each Month.

Capital Prize, $50,000!

10,380 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.

WHOLE TICKETS $10. HALVES $5. QUARTERS $2 50

The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $25,500, and $2,295 Prize, amounting $578,177. Draws every Saturday during the year. Whole tickets $10; halves $5, quarters $2 50. Address, for Tickets and Circulars,

MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers,
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LANE BROTHERS

WHOLESALE HARDWARE

POCKET KNIVES,
Knives and Forks,
SPOONS, SCISSORS,
AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS,
Hinges, Nails, Files, etc.
Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE—At office of THOS. F. STEWART, 48 Fifth avenue.

9 ACRES on Fifth avenue extension, with buildings; price $100,000. This property has nearly 2000 feet on the avenue, and the same on both sides of Forbes street.

70 ACRES adjoining Allegheny City, on Spring Garden avenue; price only $1,100 per acre. This is a good investment. Terms easy.

30 ACRES, 20 ACRES, 10 ACRES and 6 ACRES on the Pan Handle Railway, near Ingram and Crafton stations; prices from $500 to $1,500 per acre.

3 FINE RESIDENCES on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City; lots 60x240 feet; prices $26,000 to $40,000.

2 FINE HOUSES at Oakland, with lar grounds; $20,000 each.

FIFTH AVENUE, WOOD STREET and LIBERTY STREET BUSINESS PROPERTY. These properties are the best in the market and will be sold low.

NORTH AVENUE AND RIDGE STREET PROPERTY, fronting the Parks, cheap.

We have beautiful building lots in every direction at lower prices and on longer time than any in the market. We have them in Eighteenth ward, Mt. Washington, Ashebenar, and on the lines of all the railways. Come and see us before you buy.

THOS. F.

LOUISIANA DEVELOPMENTS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—To Major Gen. W. H. Emory, Commanding the Department of the Gulf, New Orleans.

SIR: I beg to call your attention, first, to an extract of the speech of United States Senator Schurz, at St. Louis, last night as follows: He there referred to the fact that an election for a new Legislature is impending and that United States troops are there professedly to enforce laws on that election, but whether they will be used impartially or not will depend upon who controls them. This control will be in a great measure in the hands of United States Marshal Packard, who, besides being Marshal, was one of the principal accomplices of Judge Durell and Kellogg in the usurpation two years ago, and is now the managing spirit of the State central committee of the Kellogg party. This is not a fit person to control United States troops to be used in that election, and it is of the highest importance that, especially under the existing circumstances, the people of Louisiana should not only have a fair election, but also that they should be made to feel that they have one. The past performances and present functions of Mr. Packard are not calculated to inspire confidence. I am sure the whole country would applaud an order from the President relieving Packard of his official duties and the substitution of a man of such character that everybody will believe him incapable of abusing his power for partizan ends.

Second—To the communication of the Committee of Seventy through R. H. Marrs, Chairman, to the President of the United States, under date of September 8th, 1874—here follows in Packard's communication to Emory the resolution and appeal protesting against placing at the disposal of the Attorney General the United States troops for the purpose of assisting the Marshal of this district—S. B. Packard—in carrying on prosecutions against the people of Louisiana, and requesting Packard's removal from office on account of his violent partizanship, &c., and then Mr. Packard continues: My purpose in calling your attention to these matters is to inquire of you whether I have at any time since you have been in command of the Department of the Gulf, used or attempted to use or control the United States troops for political purposes in any manner whatever, and also whether or not you have observed in our official relations and intercourse anything which, in your opinion, justifies the imputations and charges set forth by Senator Schurz and the Committee of Seventy.

Very respectfully,
Your obd't serv't,
S. B. PACKARD, U. S. Marshal.

THE REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25, 1874.

To A. B. Packard, Esq., United States Marshal.

SIR: In reply to your note of this date, I here state emphatically, that since I have been in command of this department, that you or no one else, has used or attempted to use or control the United States troops for political purposes in any manner whatever. There has been nothing in any official relations to justify the charge that you design to use the troops for political purposes, or have ever done so, and if you do desire such an use I do not see how you are to use them for any such purpose; for, be assured, any such attempt would be promptly and immediately resented by both officers and men. Those who make such charges are totally ignorant of the character of regular troops and the indignation that would attend any attempt to use them for political purposes.

Very respectfully,
Your obd't ser'vt.,
W. H. EMORY.

THE PICAYUNE ON KELLOGG'S RETREAT FROM THE STATE HOUSE.

The Picayune of to-day contains the following: "Even Kellogg is entitled to a fair hearing and defense against unjust imputations. One of these, proceeding from his party allies, is so patent and flagrant that we feel bound to say a word in his behalf. This is the charge of cowardice in the particular act of his abandonment of the State House before an advancing army of 10,000 citizens. In Washington City, and all over the North, the extreme radicals complain that he did not remain at the State House and meet the enemy at the threshold, sword in hand, and perish like a man in defense of his rights and government. Those fugacious and mendacious personages, Messrs. West, Durriel, Lowell, Benham, and Etats, are especially emphatic in their condemnation of the pusillanimity of Kellogg. It is quite a neat answer of Kellogg to all this cheap display of Spartan heroism, when, in his telegram to West, he regrets the absence of his sanguinary friends in the moment of his great peril. They would doubtless have constituted a strong body guard to support him in the reproduction, at the St. Louis hotel, of that dismal and heroic tragedy in which Theodore of Abyssinia ended his career in a way worthy of an emperor."

Astounding Revelations—The Way in Which the Kellogg Usurpation Was Sustained — Leading Radicals Involved.

The substance of the following was received on Saturday by Associated Press, but its importance warrants its reproduction entire. We submit these developments to intelligent Republicans, and ask whether they will vote to sustain in power men who have made the misfortunes of people a merchandize, and bought and sold the political integrity of States in the national capital and the halls of Congress.

[Special dispatch to the N Y. Tribune.]

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—On the day of the Penn coup d'etat, when the revolutionists seized the State House after Gov. Kellogg's retreat to the office of Marshal Packard, a large number of official and private letters were found in the archives of the office, and have since been in the possession of citizens. Among these letters were a number which passed between Gov. Kellogg and prominent Congressmen. It has been freely intimated that they contained important revelations as to the manner in which the Louisiana case was managed in Washington, with a view to seating Mr. Pinchback in the Senate, and keeping Gov. Kellogg and his party in power. The Tribune representative succeeded to-day in seeing the originals and obtaining copies of several of the letters, and some are given herewith. The first is from E. C. Billings, a Republican lawyer of this city, one of the counsel of Gov. Kellogg while the Louisiana case was before Congress:

E. C. BILLINGS TO GOV. KELLOGG.

WILLARD'S HOTEL,
WASHINGTON, December 3, 1873.

DEAR GOVERNOR: * * * Chandler William E.) is working with us, and he has worked with us nobly and more effectively than any one except Williams. He wished me to write to you about his fee. I would arrange the matter with him at the earliest moment possible. * * *

EDWARD C. BILLINGS.

The following were written when Senator Carpenter's Louisiana bill was before the Senate, and shortly before Congress adjourned:

FROM CALEB CUSHING TO GOV. KELLOGG.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1873.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received yours of the 12th, having been out of town for ten days, and have accordingly drawn on you for $1,000. Did I state in a previous letter that of the draft of $2,000 which you sent me some time since I found it desirable to deliver $1,000 to Mr. Chandler? I am glad to see that all present opposition to your administration is dying out, and public confidence is being restored. I shall be happy to see you when you come here, and I remain yours truly, C. CUSHING.

To Hon. Wm. Pitt Kellogg.

FROM E. C. BILLINGS TO GOV. KELLOGG.

BILLINGS & HUGHES,
COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
No. 82 CUSTOM HOUSE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1873.

HIS EXCELLENCY.—DEAR GOVERNOR: I may leave for the North on Thursday, and if you are going to advance me anything in my fee in your case you can hand it to Mr. Barrett, our common friend. I am, truly yours,

EDWARD C. BILLINGS.

P. S.—I have hopes that you will make the payment as large as $5,000.

BILLINGS & HUGHES,
COUNSELORS-AT-LAW,
NO. 82 CUSTOM HOUSE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, July 1, 1873.

Received from Hon. W. P. Kellogg $2,500 on account for professional services in the case of Kellogg agt. Warmouth et al. ($2,500.) EDWARD C. BILLINGS.

Amount filled in this receipt by me.
JOHN C. BARRETT, JR.

FROM BENJ. F. BUTLER TO GOV. KELLOGG.

BOSTON, June 17, 1873.

[Crest and motto. "*Comme je trouve.*"]

TO MY DEAR GOVERNOR: I think my retainer in the matter of the petition in the Supreme Court about the affair of Louisiana should be $3,000. I advised in the cause with the counsel who argued it—they will recognize my services—and I was obliged in consequence of the retainer to refuse one on the other side. Please remit by draft on New York, which draft will be your receipt.

Very truly yours,
BENJ. F. BUTLER.

To Hon. Wm. P. Kellogg, Governor, &c., New Orleans.

Gen. Butler refers to a case before the Supreme Court, but the gentlemen who are familiar with Louisiana affairs say there was no Louisiana case before that Court at the time this letter was written, and that the services thus ingeniously described were nothing less than his influence as a member of Congress in the Pinchback and McMillan contest. In fact, that he was interested and retained just as it appears from the other letters that Caleb Cushing, Attorney General Williams, and William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, were. There are other letters making startling revelations and implicating prominent men in Washington, including two Senators, to the extent that they are shown to have asked for and acknowledged the receipt of large sums of money from Gov. Kellogg, while the Louisiana case, involving the seating of Pinchback or McMillan as Senator was before the Senate. A letter from Mr. Chandler acknowledges $1,000, but speaks of his effective services, and asks for more. The remaining letters will be brought forward hereafter, but it is impossible to get copies to-night. All bear evidence of genuineness and authenticity of signature, and the fact that they were found in Gov. Kellogg's office is established on excellent authority.

Stubs in Gov. Kellogg's check-book for 1873, also captured, sustain the testimony and letters by showing that large amounts were paid by checks to Senators while the case was pending, in one case as much as $4,500.

APROPOS.

(From the Tribune, Jan. 31, 1874.)

There were laid before us, yesterday, certain startling documents, gravely affecting high officials. The publication of them seems to us a clear duty; but we are unwilling to permit our columns to be used in promulgating papers that must bring such discredit upon the American name while there is the remotest possibility of our being able to establish their lack of authenticity. We have therefore set on foot a thorough investigation that will soon determine the matter; while, meantime, and for this sole reason, we reserve the documents themselves, and all expression of opinion concerning the conduct of the officials involved.

MATT. CARPENTER'S CONNECTION IN THE BRIBERY TRANSACTIONS.

NEW ORLEANS, September 27.—To-day's Bulletin, after publishing Kellogg's letters as they appeared in the New York Tribune, says in relation to Carpenter's connection with the matter:

We have seen Kellogg's check books containing the following memoranda on stubs: May 19, 1873, Matt. Carpenter, $500; May 21, 1873, $500; December 29, $500. Another check, date forgotten, $3,000.

We have also seen a letter from Carpenter to Kellogg calling for more money and intimating that it must be forthcoming as he was hard up and in need of funds. Then follows a long list made from stubs of his check book, including the following: July 11, 1873, J. R. Beckwith, $500; April 3, 1874, Beckwith, $1,000. Beckwith is United States District Attorney. March 3, 1874, Packard's draft, $500; March 12, Packard's draft, $500; March 17, S. B. Packard, $500; April 3, S. B. Packard, $500; April 27, Packard's draft, $1,000; April 29, Packard, $500; April 30, Packard, $600; April 30, West, $1,000.

The list published contains memoranda of forty-five checks for various purposes. The largest is dated June 30, 1873, for repairs to steamer Ozark, $1,337, and the smallest is dated April 14, for Lafourche sufferers, $25; July 2, 1873, Caleb Cushing, $1,000.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE AGAIN IN SESSION.

NEW ORLEANS, September 26.—The Conference Committee are again discussing the question of the returning board. Arrangements will probably be made by which the Republican and People's parties will have an equal number of clerks, registers and supervisors, each party to have two members on the returning board and the fifth man to be a moderate Republican, to be selected from a number of Republicans named by the other party The committees confer again to-morrow.

Troops have been forwarded by General Emory to points designated in the original order of Attorney General Williams at Shreveport, Monroe, Coushatta, &c.

Mayor Wiltz has issued a proclamation for an election of mayor and seven city administrators to be held November 2nd., under the auspices of the same commissioners as the election for State officers.

United States war steamer Worcester crossed the bar at 7 a. m., bound for this city.

Brevet Major General Emory and staff visited the fleet on the river this morning to exchange civilities with the officers of the navy. A salute was fired.

A CIRCULAR.

The following was distributed to-day. It has been withheld for assurance regarding the last paragraph:

NEW ORLEANS,
September 26, 1870.

A circular in accordance with general order No. 7, September 17th, 1874, that all arms, ammunition and ordinance stores belonging to the State of Louisiana, should be at once turned over to the United States authorities, the officers in command of organized troops are hereby instructed to inspect their various commands at once, and cause all State property in their possession to be delivered to the State officers of the United States troops in command of the First Precinct Central Police Station, or to the United States officer in command of the Precinct Station, Jackson Square. All citizens having in their possession arms and ammunition belonging to the State are earnestly requested to at once deliver the same to the officers above indicated.

Persons delivering arms or ammunition will in nowise be interfered with by the United States or State authorities.

JOHN MCENERY,
D. B. PENN.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Outbreak in Edgefield County—The Trouble Ended.

COLUMBIA, September 25.

To His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

The State of affairs in Edgefield county, in this State, has been for the last ten days of such a character as to threaten the lives and the destruction of the property of law abiding and peaceful citizens. I have exhausted my efforts with peaceful and legal means at my command to restore the usual situation. Armed bands are assembled at various points in the county, and have demanded the surrender to them of the State arms in the hands of the regularly organized militia of the State. From this action, a reign of terror exists. I issued my proclamation on the 22nd inst., commanding those armed bands to disperse and retire to their homes within three days, and hereafter to refrain from a repetition of such actions. They are still under arms, and I am powerless to enforce my orders except by the use of inexperienced State militia, the employment of which I fear would hasten the conflict which I desire to avoid. Having exhausted all means at my command, I call upon you, under the constitution of the United States for such assistance as will enable me to restore the peace and quiet of the county, and to this end I ask that you will send immediate orders to Col. H. M. Black, commanding the United States forces here to report to me with such of his command as it may be found necessary to employ. Please answer as speedily as possible.

F. J. MOSES, JR.,
Governor of South Carolina.

To which Attorney General Williams, by direction of the President, sent the following reply:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, September 26.

To Hon. F. J. Moses, Columbia, S. C.

I have to say, by direction of the President, in answer to your telegram of yesterday to him asking for troops to aid in suppressing disorders at Edgefield, that a company of United States troops is now stationed there, and it is expected and believed it will afford adequate protection to the lives and property of the citizens.

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

END OF THE TROUBLES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., September 26.—The troubles in Edgefield are ended. A letter from J. Laddison, Intendant of the town of Edgefield, states that Edward Fevant, captain of the colored militia company delivered up his arms to Lieutenant Leahy, commanding a detachment of United States troops. The negroes have returned to their homes.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

DESPERATE FIGHTING ON A STEAMER.

LONDON, September 24.—The American ship, S. F. Hersey, from Cardiff for Montenidea, put to sea yesterday. While yet in the channel, several sailors jumped overboard and swam ashore in a bleeding condition. Accounts of the affair differ, but the whole crew were fighting, and one of them was killed by the captain. The authorities sent a boat in pursuit of the S. F. Hersey, but it is feared it will not overtake her. All of the crew belong to the Cardiff.

GENERAL AMNESTY PROBABLE.

A special dispatch from Dublin to the Standard says: The Amnesty Association there have received an intimation that Disraeli, on the occasion of the approaching royal visit to Ireland, will recommend that general amnesty be granted to all political prisoners.

REPORT CONTRADICTED.

The report which was originally published by the Pall Mall Gazette that Prince Bismarck had made proposals for the incorporation of Denmark with the German Empire, is pronounced to be absolutely false.

ROME.

BOUNDARY DISPUTE SETTLED.

ROME, September 24.—The boundary dispute between Switzerland and Italy, which was referred to the Hon. George P. Marsh, United States Minister at Rome for arbitration, has been decided by him in favor of Italy, which thereby acquires 1,800 acres of territory.

SWITZERLAND.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS.

BERNE, September 24.—The Postal Congress has approved the plan for an international postoffice. The Congress has resolved to meet every three years, and has selected Paris as the place for the next session in 1877.

OBITUARY.

CHICAGO, September 27.—Bishop Lee, of the Diocese of Tiona, died at his residence in Davenport of malignant eresypelas, brought on by an injury to one of his hands received in falling down stairs some two weeks ago. He was in the sixtieth year of his age.

ST. LOUIS, September 27.—Ex-Mayor James S. Thomas, one of our oldest and most prominent citizens, died last night.

BOSTON, September 27.—A dispatch from Portsmouth, N. H., says: Sergeant James Davidson, who served for over fifty years in the United States army, died at Fort Constitution on Saturday. He was the oldest enlisted man in the service, having served in the wars in Florida and Mexico with distinction. For several years he has had charge of Fort Constitution.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, September 25.—The Liberal Republican General Committee this evening adopted a resolution requesting their Convention to nominate no candidate for office unless he was opposed to the third term principle.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., September 24.—D. W. Voorhees made a speech to a large audience at Greencastle to-night, in which he placed himself in antagonism to Messrs. Hendrick, Kerr and other Democrats who, he thinks, have repudiated the financial planks of the Indiana Democratic platform.

ST. PAUL, September 24.—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Third district met to-day, and this afternoon nominated Hon. Eugene M. Wilson of Minneapolis for Congress.

Governor Beverage, of Illinois, on Saturday appointed delegates to the Convention to be held at Louisville, Ky., October 21st, to consider the question of the removal of the national capital from Washington to the Mississippi valley. Senators John O. Logan and R. J. Oglesly, Honorables J. D. Cato, and D. L. Phillips, Gen. J. W. Singleton and ex-Governor Koerner are delegatos from the State at large.

MARINE NEWS.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 27.—A correspondent from Sydney, August 29th, gives the particulars of the wreck of the corvette Le Hermite on Wallis Island on a voyage from Tahite to Normuea. Two men were drowned. The German bark San Francisco took eighty of the crew to Normuea. Commander Milmen remained on the Island to save a portion of the wreck. It is beleived most of the guns would be got off. The vessel struck the reef near the shore.

Sydney news from August 8th to the 29th, gives the following accounts of other recent disasters to vessels in the Australian seas. The brig Ellen Morris went ashore near Bulari Pass and became a total wreck. The passengers and crew were saved. The large and valuable cargo was a total loss. Ketch Flying Cloud was lost on the great barrier reef. All hands were saved. The iron ship Ronparel, from Auckland to New Castle, encountered a gale. The barge was shifted, throwing the ship on its beam ends. The mast was cut away and the wreck cleared. The rigging was soon righted.

August 11.—A wreck was discovered by the bark Lady Emma which took word to New Castle. A tug was sent out and the wreck towed into New Castle. No lives were lost. In a similar storm, the new iron clipper Chrysomen, for San Francisco with New Castle was dismasted. Jury masts were rigged and she made her way back to New Castle, two hundred miles, arriving on August 13th. Anther dismantaled ship, the Southern Belle, was towed into harbor Brisbane by the steamer Western. The Southern News gives an account of the loss of the brig Carl White while trying to make Bluff Harbor. The wreck was condemned. The cutter Albert Edward was totally wrecked near Fantome Island on the 21st of July. All hands were saved, some on the rafts, others by swimming ashore, nearly two miles.

August 16—The steamer Florence found the cutter Flying Cloud ashore on a barrier, abandoned and scuttled. It was full of water. The steamer got the wreck off and towed her into Rockingham Bay.

The News says: There seems to be a singular inexplicable fatality attached to the navigation of vessels of all kinds between different parts of the colonies and the mother country. In the year nearly a dozen have been dismantled in making the voyage to colonial ports. The Dalliam Tower, Cambridgeshire, John Kerr, Loch and Lock Marn, British Admiral, Southern Belle, Ronparel and Chrysomen were nearly new. The Iron Clipper says: These facts must attract the serious attention of marines and underwriters. In several of the above instances no date was given.

POLITICAL.

Nevada Republican Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 25.—In the Nevada Republican State Convention, held at Winnemuca yesterday, Dr. J. C. Hazlett was nominated for Governor, Bowman for Lieutenant Governor, Wm. Woodburn for Congress, Judge Beatty, of White Pine, for Supreme Judge, long term, and Warden Earl, of Elko, for the short term; Charles T. Bucknell for Supreme Court Clerk; J. D. Minor for Secretary of State; L. J. Hogle, of Eureka for State Treasurer. The Convention adjourned till to-day.

COLORED REPUBLICANS DISSATISFIED WITH RING CANDIDATES.

CHARLESTON, September 25.—A mass meeting of colored Republicans was called for last evening to ratify the nomination of Chamberlain for Governor. When the meeting assembled it became apparent that its sentiments were strongly against Chamberlain. Congressman Rainier, one of the independent Republican leaders, was elected chairman over the nominee of the regulars, Elliott. Chamberlain and others tried to be heard, but their voices were drowned by cheering for Judge Green, independent Republican candidate for Governor. As expected, resolutions ratifying the nomination of Chamberlain were not offered.

HOW IT WORKS.

VIOLENCE AND INCENDIARISM MARK THE FIRST DAY'S EXPERIMENT WITH ITALIAN MINERS—ANOTHER COLLISION PROBABLE.

Nothwithstanding every precaution supposed to be necessary had been taken by coal operators on the Pan Handle Railroad to prevent trouble between their Italian operatives and the striking miners, the first night after their arrival marked the destruction by fire of four or five thousand dollars worth of property, and some are disposed to consider this demonstration only a prelude to greater depredations to follow.

Between nine and ten o'clock on Thursday night, the watchman at Huntsman, Miller & Co.'s works at Fort Pitt Station, discovered nine buildings of a block of twenty-one houses on fire, and before the fire could be gotten under control nine houses had burned involving a loss of $3,500, only partially insured. But a portion of the household effects were saved. The buildings were evidently fired by design, as the weatherboarding of those unburned was found to be smeared with crude petroleum and bottles of the same were found. Two of the houses burned were occupied by miner's families. A number of strangers were observed loitering around the buildings in the evening, and they are the ones supposed to have applied the torch.

THE FIRST GUN.

A lively skirmish took place on Thursday evening at Rend's Laurel Hill mines at McDonald Station, in which the new comers showed their disposition to use fire arms if they did not show much proficiency in the use of them. The Romans had been quartered in a number of houses near the tipple. During the day a force of the strikers had congregated along the track and it is said made very insulting remarks to the new comers, who replied in the same manner. This was kept up until evening and contributed to fan the flame of discord, when the miners began to fire stray shots at the new comers. Mr. Rend, fearing violence, ran out among the strikers and begged of them to desist, and get away from there. The miners obeyed, but not until the Italians came in force and fired an indiscriminate volley upon the retreating miners. One man received a bullet through his hat, but fortunately no one was injured. In fact it seemed, from the specimen of sharp shooting exhibited, that the Maccaroni guzzlers only wanted an unlimited swing to blow their own brains out. The only effective shot reported was in a case where a ball struck a revolver in the hands of an Italian, named Salvier, causing it to explode. The powder severely burned his wrist.

Fire Marshall Livingston went down on the 10:43 A. M. train and investigated the matter. Nothing additional was elicited by the investigation. There was no clue gained to the perpetrators, consequently no action was taken tending to the arrest of any one. The amount of the insurance was $2,700. At midnight last night the telegraph reported everything quiet and the Italians resting on their arms.

LATER—FIRING THIS MORNING.

A dispatch was received since the above was written stating that at one o'clock this morning the operator at McDonald's Station reports firing of musketry at Briar Hill coal mines, half a mile east of McDonald's, but cannot give any definite information. It is probable that a collision has occurred between the Italians and the miners.

At 2:30 A. M. the operator at McDonalds reported all quiet. He describes the shooting as fearful, but cannot give any information leading to the result or what occasioned it.

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The jury in the case of Arnold Miller returned a verdict of simple assault.

The case of Thomas K. Potts, charged with the murder of Geo. E. Edgar, consumed the entire day and is still on trial. The case is elsewhere reported.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of the Atlas Work vs. the Gard Machine Brick Company, the jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $2,500.

Alexander Patterson vs. Hugh Ward, garnishee of William Warner, an execution attachment. Verdict for plaintiff fo $17 70.

In the case of T. B. Young vs. J. M Davis et al., a motion for a new trial with reasons was filed by the defendant.

A supplement affidavit of defense was filed in the case of George W. McCracken vs. N. P. Bigley.

The case of Ebenezer Jones vs. John A. McElheny, an action to recover for goods sold, is on trial.

In the case of Byers McCullough & Co. vs. Bulwer & Hawk, an action on a book account, the jury found for plaintiffs for $175 44.

The Court approved the sale of certain lands to Neal & Wampler by the committee of the person and estate of Wm. Clinton, a lunatic.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Frederick Ulmer et ux, vs. John Peter et ux., reported yesterday, the jury found for the plaintiffs for $1,000.

The case of John Peters et ux., also an action for slander, was next taken up. Margaret Peters being sworn, defendant's counsel objected to any evidence of declarations by defendant's wife because they were not charged in the narr. Plaintiffs counsel then moved to amend their narr., which was allowed, when defendant's counsel plead surprise and the case was continued.

In the case of Michael Burt vs. Michael Lally, an action to recover for alleged slander, plaintiff's brothar, his main witness, failed to testify to what he was expected; and the defendant's counsel asked for a non-suit which was granted.

The next case was also a slander case. Michael Burt vs. John Burt. This case arose out of the above. Plaintiff took a non-suit.

The case of Hugh M. Bole vs. Lindsay, Murray & Co., an action on a book account, is on trial.

In the case of the Commonwealth for use, vs. Bowman et al., the defendants counsel moved for a new trial and filed reasons.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

J. B. Sneathen, & Co., city, bankrupts. On petition presented, it was ordered that a meeting of the creditors be held at the office of Samuel Harper, Esq., Register, on the 9th day of October, for the purpose of considering and passing upon propositions of the settlement and satisfaction of all debts due them, the Register to preside at the meeting and submit a report.

Charles A. Morrison, Allegheny, bankrupt. On motion of W. O. Crawford, Esq., his solicitor, a rule was granted on Guthrie & Rexamer, execution creditors, to show cause why an attachment should not issue against them for contempt of the injunction awarded against them. The rule was made returnable on the 28th inst.

Nathan and John H. Weare, Greece City, Butler county. On motion of J. M. Acheson, the assignee was discharged, a report having been presented to the effect that there are no assets.

J. B. Sneathen & Co., vs. Staib & Co., city. On motion of E. A. Montooth, Esq., Grier, McIlwayne et al., creditors, allowed to intervene in the proceedings in bankruptcy against said debtors.

Moss & Knapp, Luzerne county, bankrupts. The Register presented his report on the petition of certain creditors, and the same was approved, and the assignee directed to pay to each the sum therein named, as allowed by the Register.

James Humphrey, et al., vs. Andrew Jackson, Sewickly. Petition filed for the adjudication in bankruptcy of said debtor, presented, and an order to show cause made, returnable on the 1st prox. Bill in equity for an injunction against Smith & McGregor, presented, and the motion for the same argued by Fetterman & Lazear or and Brown against the same, after which an order was made for a further hearing upon the same on the 6th prox., and in the meantime restraining said parties from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Edward Hall, bankrupt, Crawford county, and Jasper H. Dingman, bankrupt, Crawford county. The creditors of each of the said bankrupts having failed to elect an assignee, the Register appointed J. D. Chadwick, Esq., of Franklin, which appointment is approved.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The Potts-Edgar murder case occupied the greater part of the day. Potts was convicted of murder in the second degree. The case is elsewhere reported.

After the jury had retired in the Potts case the case of Andrew Patterson and George Early, charged with felonious assault on Lieutenant Smith of the police force, was taken up. The Lieutenant was assailed on the 20th of July last, at the corner of State alley and Fifth avenue, with paving stones, receiving some pretty severe thumps. The jury returned a verdict of acquittal as to Early, and found Patterson guilty of misdemeanor. The prisoner was then called up and sentenced to two years imprisonment in the county workhouse.

Surety, abandonment and desertion cases will be disposed of to-day.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

In the case of B. C. Christy, assignee in bankruptcy of J. D. Dummet & Co., for use, vs. Charles Breitwiser, an action on a book account, the jury found for defendant and the verdict was set aside by the Court as being against the law and evidence.

In the case of Alex. Patterson, vs. Hugh Ward, garnishee, the defendant's counsel made a motion and filed reasons for a new trial.

John T. Patterson vs. George Brawdy, impleaded with C. D. Lewis, partners as Lewis & Brawdy. Action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,382 20.

John T. Patterson vs. John Brawdy; also an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $394 17.

The case of Z. Cunningham vs. Jesse Cunningham. An action to recover for money loaned, is on trial.

District Court—Judges Ewing and White.

In the case of Mary Jane Gazola vs. John McClaren and James Donovan, the jury found for plaintiff for six cents damages and costs. This was an action of replevin, the matter of issue being whether or not there was any rent due the defendants.

In the case of Bissell & Co. vs. A. F. Baum, the jury found for plaintiff for $352 80, subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved. This was an action on a promissory note.

In the case of A. S. Gilmore vs. Jos. R. Phillips, the jury found for plaintiff for $248 94. This was an action to recover a bill for goods, the goods having been sold to one Strain, and it being claimed that the defendant was his surety. The Court reserved the question whether the proceedings in bankruptcy by defendant are a bar to the defendant recovering judgment in this Court.

In the case of A. M. Barr and Michael O'Hara vs. George McCombs the jury found for plaintiffs for $963 45. This was an action to recover rent due on the lease of McFarland's Grove, for the payment of which the defendant is security. The avenue that passes the grove had been graded down and the defendant claimed that he was not liable for rent on account thereof.

In the case of J. O. Dugan vs. Michael P. O'Hern, the jury found for plaintiff for $350. This was an action to recover for furs sold.

In the case of Johnston's executors vs. Gordon's administratrix, a scire facias on a mortgage, the jury found for plaintiff for $8,195 25.

In the case of W. P. Bigley vs. H. Dickson an order was made appropriating money now in Court.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Chauncey P. Rogers, of Erie, filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. The usual order was made.

S. H. Alfred and Daniel B. Hicks, of Erie, also filed a voluntary petition for the adjudication of themselves in bankruptcy. The usual order was made.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The following sentences were imposed in this Court:

Nellie Davis, charged by P. P. Keller with larceny, was consigned thirty days to the Work House.

Martin Meyers, on a similar charge preferred by Jacob Klaus, got ninety days to the same institution.

Simon Lazerius, charged by Robert Stevenson with the same offense, was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Louis Rosi, for larceny, was sentenced to the Work House for sixty days, J. C. Porter prosecutor.

David Goggins, for larceny, got thirty days, L. Styne prosecutor.

Arnold, convicted of shooting at Officers Young and Kennedy, was sentenced one year to the Work House.

Frank Rafter, convicted of rape, was sentenced ten years to the Penitentiary.

Samuel Early, convicted of unlawfully cutting and wounding James White, was sentenced one year to the Work House.

The constables of the Second ward, McKeesport, of the boroughs of Braddock, Sharpsburg and West Elizabeth, and of the townships of Wilkins, Jefferson, Harrison, Richland and Indiana will appear before the Grand Jury, on their returns, on Thursday, October 1st, 1874, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Collier.

A petition de lunatico inquirendo was awarded, and Robert S. Frazier was appointed commissioner, in the case of the Commonwealth ex rel. vs. Michael Helbling.

Charlotte E. Cochrane vs. John Cochrane. Libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

John Hartner vs. Margaret Hartner. Libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded.

Peter Ham vs. Caroline Ham. Libel in divorce. Rule on libellant to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt and libellant ordered to pay the further sum of one dollar per week, in addition to that already to be paid.

B. C. Christy, assignee, vs. J. Breitweiser. Order of Court setting aside verdict rescinded.

Geo. W. H. Simonson vs. Ella H. Simonson. Libel in divorce. Subpœna awarded returnable the first Monday in December, as are all the others reported above.

District Court—Judges Ewing, Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of J. B. Poor vs. Geo. Hoos the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $139 22.

The day was consumed in the transaction of routine business.

THE NATION TRUST COMPANY.

RECEIVER'S REPORT- A STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF THE CONCERN.

(From The Daily Post of Monday.)

John H. Bailey, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the Court of Common Pleas to wind up the affairs of the Nation Trust Company, made his report to said Court on Saturday, which was approved nisi, subject to exceptions taken. The creditors with the amounts due them are given so far as known. The list, however, not being considered complete, does not give the total liabilities. They are, however, ascertained to be about $1,120,000, of which $140,000 are stockholders' deposits. Following is the statement:

RECEIVER'S REPORT.

McGowan vs. Dickson et al., doing business under the name of the Nation (or National) Trust Company.

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Common Pleas Court:

The undersigned Receiver, duly appointed by your honorable Court, in this suit, "to collect, take charge of, safely keep and receive, all and singular, the goods, chattels, assets and effects" of said Company, defendants, would respectfully report.

Though the order by which I was appointed fixed no time when I should present my accounts, and the proceedings in this suit are not possibly in a position to permit a distribution, yet as considerable sums have come into my hands, I have thought it best to report the same to Court, that such order may be made in relation thereto, as your Honors may seem meet for the interests of the parties to the suit and of the creditors of the Company. Immediately upon being notified of my appointment, I gave bail in the sum required, and had the same approved, as prescribed by this Court, and at once took possession of the banking house and vault of the Company, and placed a night watchman in charge of the same.

So far, I have reason to believe that I obtained possesion of all the books of the Company, and of such of the bills receivable and other effects as were to be secured at the date of my appointment. Under the circumstances of the case I considered it to be my duty not to accept the books of the Company without scrutiny, as accurately exhibiting the state of the accounts therein, but to make as thorough an examination of each as I could, and, therefore, notified the respective depositors and others, who seemed to have claims against the Company, to furnish me their pass books and other evidence they possessed of their several demands. I employed gentlemen who were recommended to me as skilled accountants in banking matters to assist me in these duties, and I esteem myself fortunate in being able to obtain such capable assistants. I also sought information as to the affairs of the Company from its late officers and directors, and from all others who were supposed to possess any knowledge that might be useful.

I have had the accounts of all depositors and others as thoroughly examined as has been practicable, and believe that the statement annexed showing the accounts as they appear upon the books will be found to be accurate.

As I felt assured from intrinsic evidence in the entries upon the books, and from the allegations of the persons interested, that omissions existed in certain accounts the evidence of which rested mainly upon facts, which did not appear on the books, of the company. I sought and obtained of your Honors, authority to refer to competent persons such matters in controversy. I have exercised this power with great caution, and only in cases where I was morally satisfied, outside of the evidence of the interested parties, that their allegations were true. Of course I was thus cautious, not because I questioned the testimony of the parties, but for the reason that I thought it safest and best that questions of fact that might be fairly open to contest, should be determined in some other mode. My right to adjust the accounts of the depositors and to settle their pass books has been questioned as being beyond the scope of my powers as a receiver.

It is quite time that a receiver in this State is not clothed with the powers of an assignee in bankruptcy. As our Supreme Court has held, in Yeager vs. Wallace, 8 Wright, 294, "the appointment of a reciever does not transfer to him the legal rights of the partnership in any of their choses in possession or in action. * * * He has always been regarded, not as having the legal right, but as a mere custodian to take charge of the property during a pending litigation." It may even be said that with us a receiver possesses no powers, except those specially conferred by the Court of Equity which appoints him, and that he should perform no act, out those of a mere custodian, without express orders of the Court.

In the case in hand, as it has been made my duty "to collect and receive," it has seemed to me that it was not the mere books containing accounts, that I was to receive, but the money, if any, due to the company, as shown by the accounts. In order therefore to ascertain what I was empowered to collect and receive, it was in my judgment necessary to scrutinize the accounts and to ascertain what were the balances, and on which side they stood. I have therefore, felt no difficulty in assuming to adjust the accounts, as I have sought to do. I think it will be seen that the duty enjoined was tedious and laborious. I have not tried to be in any haste about it, but rather to be deliberate and circumspect—to rather await any possible developments than by haste to lose any light that might be shed upon the transactions of the Company.

[A schedule is here annexed showing the sums of money received and the persons by whom they were paid. These sums were paid upon demand made upon the parties, and not the result of litigation. The same schedule shows the expenses incurred by the receiver, amounting to $8,613 81.]

The gross amount received is $73,644 50.

[The receiver here makes reference to another schedule as showing the several creditors of the Company, as fully as the same have been ascertained. He distinguishes those depositors who are also stockholders of the Company.]

UNCOLLECTED ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

I make the following estimates of the uncollected assets of the Company, subject, of course, to correction in the future:

Bills Receivable.....	$167,021 60
Overdrafts.....	128,225 35
Mortgages—Tenth Ward Bank.....$14,133	
Frank Ardary..... 60,000—	74,133 00
	$369,379 95

All of which is respectfully submitted.
JOHN H. BAILEY,
Receiver, &c.

CREDITORS WHO ARE NOT STOCKHOLDERS.

Following is a list of creditors (not stockholders) whose claims amount to $1,000 and over:

J. & S. Andrews, $6,000; Armstrong, Dickson & Co., 2,163 61; Anderson & Weir, 1,220 58; John T. Beck, 1,970 24; J. J. Borth, 3,262 33; Philip Blattan, 3,209 88; Sweeny & Skelton, 1,435 76; Robert Black, 1,741 22; Blair Iron and Steel Co., 1,264 41; Thos. Beattie, 1,060 00; Jacob Buque, 1,702 46; Ellen Barker, 1,000; W. Charlton, 5,149 22; Jas. Cromlish, 2,200 66; Consolidated Gas Company, 1,211 81; T. Carroll,

THE MARKETS.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY POST, October 1, 1874.

REMARKS—We have nothing very new or important to communicate to our readers. The demand for the leading articles was fair, and, all things taken into consideration, a good business was transacted. In regard to prices, any changes that have been made will be found duly reported under their appropriate headings. The weather has been changeable. A good deal of rain has fallen. To what extent it will raise the river remains to be seen. Flour—The market was firm with a good demand; the receipts for some days have been very light; leading dealers are well satisfied with the situation and are looking for an advance; the mills in this vicinity are well supplied with wheat and are running to their full capacity and are manufacturing a very superior article of flour. Bacon—There was a fair trade demand; the new card rates will be found in another part of this report; the principal dealers have a good supply on hand. Potatoes—The market is well supplied at this time; prices have been uniform for some days. Butter is coming in more freely; there is, however, a good demand for choice roll at current rates.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report:

Flour, bbls	2,668	Apples, bbls	26
Potatoes, bush	3,015	Butter, pkgs	24
Cheese, bxs	53	Corn, sks	340
Wheat, sks	170	Bacon, tcs	12
Peaches, crates	30	Hay, bales	939
Rye, sks	170	Oats, sks	1,404
Ice, tons	36	Bacon, pcs	1,384
Barley, sks	1,220		

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted. From store the usual advance is obtained:

APPLES—The receipts continue light but are fully up with the demand; so far as prices are concerned we have no change to note. Sales range from $1@1 50@2 per barrel as per quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—The supply is steadily increasing with, however, no accumulation of stock. Sales were made in a regular way at 75@85c per gal.

ASHES—The demand is slowly improving; sales, however, were confined to the wants of the home trade at rates that have been uniform for some days.

ALES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; the demand was fair and sales regular. India ale $11 00; XX ale $10 00; X ale $9; porter $10 00 half barrels in proportion.

BUTTER—Dealers report an active market and a good demand for the finest grades at the advance we have before noted; as the receipts are increasing we may soon look for a tumble in prices; sales of choice roll at 30@35c per lb; medium 20@23c; common to fair 15@18c; inferior 10@12c per pound.

BEANS—The stock on hand is small and is daily growing less. The new crop has not yet put in an appearance. The demand, however, has been very light; in fact there is scarcely sufficient doing to establish prices; we omit them for the present.

BROOM CORN—Dealers report a fair local demand with nothing new; so far as prices are concerned they remain as follows: Hurl at 9@10c; green 7@8c; red 5@6c per pound.

BAGGING—In ample supply without any quotable change in prices; we quote Penn Mill two bushel at 35c; two and a half do. 40; three bushel 48c.

BEESWAX—The demand was steady with sales of dark 27@30c; prime yellow 32@35c per lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—We are reported a good trade demand: The card rates are, ¼ pound cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ pound do $3 00; 1 pound do $5 50; 5 pound do $26 00; 10 pound boxes 40c per pound.

CRANBERRIES—Are beginning to arrive more freely; we hear of sales at $11 00 per barrel.

CHEESE—The firmness we have before noted has been fully maintained; we quote: Ohio factory 14½@15c; New York Goshen 15c; Ohio sweitzer 16@17½c per pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is in good supply with sales to a fair extent at $7 50@8 00 per case.

COKE—Trade continues dull at $2 75@3 00 per ton.

EGGS—Are firm at 21@22c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market was an active one in leading brands, while outside flours are neglected. We quote St. Louis at $7 50@8 00; choice brands of white winter wheat $7 00@7 25; Wisconsin $6 75; red winter old $6 75@7 00; new do $5 75@6 50; rye flour $5 75@6 00; Graham flour $7 25@7 50; corn meal $3 50; oat meal $7 25@8 00. The mill prices are unchanged.

GROCERIES—The market was steady with an active demand for most articles that belong to this department. Coffee is held firmly with a good trade demand; the general impression is that prices have about reached the top, and that a reaction will soon follow; others have a different view. Sugars maintain their firmness, and activity is the feature of the day; in fact sweets of all kinds are held firmly; the following are the card rates:

Green Coffees—Fancy 24½c; choice 23½c; prime 22c; good 20c; Java 33c per lb.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers 25c; Rio in bulk, 24½c. Java 37c per lb.

Sugars—Standard A 11¾c; Standard B 11¼c; Standard extra C 11¼c; Standard hards 11¾c; Franklin extra C 10¼c; American extra C, 9¾c; Atlantic C, 9½; Cuba 9¼c; Porto Rico 9½c.

Teas—Young Hyson 50c@$1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@85c per lb.

Molasses—Strictly choice New Orleans 88c; good 83c; prime 85c; Demerara 65@70c.

Syrups—Extra white drips 75c; sugar dripa 65c; lower grades 45@50c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; Patna 8@8½c; Rangoon 7½c.

Raisins—Layers $3 40 per box; valentia 13@14c per lb; currants 7½@8c per lb; prunes 13@13½c per lb.

GRAIN—The demand during the past few days has fallen off; buyers are endeavoring to establish lower figures. Wheat—we quote: Choice Kentucky and Illinois white $1 30@1 33; Michigan and Ohio do $1 18@1 20; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 10@1 15 per bushel. Corn—the market was a quiet one; buyers are holding off; holders are very firm and not disposed to make concessions; we quote shelled at 93@94c for high mixed; 90@92c for low; ear is scarce and is quoted at 90@91c for prime yellow. Receipts continue to be very light. Oats—the receipts continue light; buyers are taking hold sparingly; we quote: white at 62@63c; mixed 60@6 ic; some dealers are not offering. Rye—steady and in fair demand; prices are firm at 95c@$1 per bushel. Barley—the market is a strong one; prices are without change, viz.: $1 15@1 20 per bushel. Mill feed—We quote bran 95c@$1 per cut; shorts $1 25@1 30; middlings $1 50@1 60; chopped feed $1 50@1 60; oat meal $1 90@2 per cwt.

HAY—The receipts continue liberal; we note sales of baled at $20@24 per ton; loose from wagon $24@28 per ton.

POULTRY—In good demand; we quote sales of chickens at 40@60c per pair.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied; we can report sales by the car load at 75@80c; sweets, sales of Jersey at $4 50@5 00; Baltimore $3 50@4 00 per barrel.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—The new card rates are, hams 15c; shoulders 11½@12c; breakfast bacon 16½c; dried beef 16c; short rib sides 16c; clear do 15½c; mess pork $26 00 per barrel; lard, prime leaf tierces 15¼@16c; half barrels 16½c; buckets 16¾c; in 3 pound caddies 17½c; in 5 pound do 17½c; in 3 pound pails 18c; in 5 pound do 17¾c; in 6 pound do 17½c. Ham sausages 19c per pound.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@1 65; in a jobbing way at $1 80@1 85.

SEEDS—Timothy dull and out of season; prices unchanged; $2 90@3 00 to the trade; no demand for flaxseed or clover; prices nominal.

TALLOW—Steady; city 8c; country 6¼@7c.

FISH—The market is moderately active at unchanged prices. We quote: No. 1 extra mess mackerel per bbl $23; No. 1 mess do $21; Extra No. 1 shore, $20; Extra No. 1 bay $15; No. 1 bay $14; Extra No. 2 $13; No. 2 bay $12; New No. 3 $11, Georges codfish medium per 100 $6 50; Lake trout $6 50; White fish $6 50; Lake herring $4 35 Labrador herring $9 00.

CARBON OIL—We quote carbon oil from store at 12@12½c per gallon; in car lots at the usual deduction. The market is dull and prices drooping.

LARD OIL—The market is firm and prices are steady; extra No. 1, winter strained $1 00@1 05; No. 1, 92@95c; No. 2, 70@75c. Demand active with light supply.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, October 1, 1874.

REMARKS—The oil market yesterday presented little alteration from the condition heretofore reported. There is little business transacted either in crude or refined. The dull state of the market elsewhere and the exactions of the trade in the way of freight charges both tend to stifle business.

CRUDE.

There is a slight improvement in quotations, spot oil on the cars being quoted at 87½@90c; United at wells 72½@73¾c.

Sales as follows are reported at

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls immediate	87½c
2,000 bbls United at wells	72½c

REFINED.

The home refined market continues dull; prices are unchanged here; prices for eastern delivery are still advancing on account of the increased freight charges; we quote at 9¾@10c for standard white in car lots f. o. b. at works.

NEW YORK.

Refined is quoted at 12 9-16@12¾c for prompt delivery, and 12¾c for October.

PHILADELPHIA.

Spot is quoted at 12½c; October delivery 12½@12¾c.

OIL BARRELS

The market is dull and unchanged; we quote city make at $1 45@1 50; country at $1 30@1 35.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, September 30.—The Herald says: There was no material change in the petroleum markets. On the upper road the market ruled at $1 02½@1 05. The market at Parker's Landing was quoted at 72½c for United at wells and 87½c for immediate shipment. The home refined market was 5¼@5½c in bulk and 8¾@9¼c in barrels; 20 degrees fire test at 6¼@6½c in bulk and 10¼@10½c in barrels.

The following sales were made:

UPPER ROAD.

1,500 bbls spot	1 02½
600 bbls spot	$1 05

PARKER'S.

2,000 bbls United at wells	72½c
2,000 bbls United, immediate shipment	87½c

NEW YORK, September 30.—Closing of the 29th.—Oil—There is an excited market with an active trade and decidedly higher prices ruling; sales of 1,500 bbls crude, in bulk, at 5¼c; 2,000 bbls do at 5¾c; 1,000 bbls do, deliverable all October, at 5½c; 3,000 bbls refined, prompt delivery, at 12 9-16c; 10,000 bbls do at 12¾c; 1,500 bbls deliverable from October 20th to 25th at 12¾c. Cases firm at 17¼c for city; naphtha 11c. For Philadelphia delivery prices are higher and strong; sales of 2,500 bbls refined at 12¾c, and 10,000 bbls deliverable the latter part of October at 12¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.—Market quiet; S. W. 12¾c; crude 4¾c; cases 16½@16¾c; sales none; futures, October 12½@12¾c.

PARKER'S LANDING, September 30.—Market steady and firm at 73¾c; shipping 90c.

TITUSVILLE, September 30. — Market firmer; $1 02½ bid.

OIL CITY, September 30.—The market was quiet and firm at $1 00.

ROUSEVILLE, September 30.—Market quiet and dull at 90@92½c.

TIDIOUTE, September 30.—Market dull and unchanged; 70@72½c at wells was bid.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, September 30.—Market quiet and dull; held at about 90c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1874.

CATTLE.

The number of cattle on sale this week was materially larger than last week and in point of quality was made up largely of common and medium grades. The supply taken together was in excess of the demand. We had entirely too many common and not enough of prime No. 1 stock. It was, however, generally conceded that good butcher cattle brought all it was worth, while the common and rough grades were neglected. The decline on that kind of stock, from the opening to the close, was about ¼c. Many holders refused to accept the rates offered, preferring to try the chances of other markets. A portion of them were sent to East Liberty. It may be proper to note that smooth cattle, even if they were light, brought fair prices. The number on sale exceeded last week fully 400 head.

The following are the rates for the various kinds:

PRICES.

Extra 1,300 to 1,400 lb steers, fine and smooth	$7 00@7 25
Prime 1,200 to 1,300 lb steers, fine and smooth	6 25@6 75
Good 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, fine and smooth	5 50@6 00
Fair 800 to 900 lb steers, fine and mooth	4 50@5 00
Common stock	2 00@3 75
Bulls, etc	2 50@3 25

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on sale was the smallest we have noted for some time. All told, they did not exceed 1,200 head against 1,800 last week. The quality was decidedly common. The number of strictly prime sheep was far below the demand. This description sold readily at fair prices. As usual, common stock was dull and hard to dispose of.

The following were the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra fine wool	$5 50@5 75
Good to fair medium	4 75@5 25
Common	3 50@4 00

LAMBS.

The offerings were not large. The sales were made at various prices, ranging from $2 00@4 00 per head, as per quality.

HOGS

The market was active with a small supply to operate with. Sales were made in a retail way to the following:

PRICES.

Best Philadelphia	$7 25@8 25
Grass Yorkers	7 00@7 25
Grassers	5 75@6 25

FRESH COWS

Were in very limited supply, and there was some inquiry. A fair number of good milkers could, no doubt, have been readily disposed of at full prices, say $45@50, and anything extra $60@65, but there are very few of this kind offering. Common dull and hard to sell except at very low rates, say $20@30.

VEAL CALVES.

The market for this class of stock remains substantially as noted in our last report. Good calves are scarce, and may be quoted at 6@6½c per pound, but little thin ones are not in demand, and to effect sales, low rates have to be accepted.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, Oct. 1, 1874.

CATTLE.

The offerings, although in excess of last week, was barely up with the demand. The result was a firmer market and a good demand for choice descriptions. The tone and feeling of the market was decidedly better than for some time past for both medium and common grades, as the supply was a light one, and, on the other hand, there was an increased demand. There was also a larger proportion of good cattle on sale than there has been for some weeks. Dealers claimed a slight advance. There were others who contended that the advance was scarcely perceptible. A few head of fancy were held at 7c. The bulk of the sales were below that figure.

The following are the current rates for the various grades:

PRICES.

Choice 1,400 lbs, fine and smooth	$6 50@6 75
Choice 1,300 lbs, fine and smooth	6 25@6 37
Choice 1,200 lbs, fine and smooth	5 75@5 87
Choice 1,100 lbs, fine and smooth	4 87@5 12
Good 1,000 lbs, fine and smooth	4 37@4 62
Texans	2 50@3 50
Bulls	2 00@3 00

FREIGHTS.

There has been no change in the rates of live stock from this point eastward. They range as follows:

To Philadelphia, per cwt	25c
To Baltimore, per cwt	25c
To New York	30c

SHEEP.

The market was decidedly firm with an active demand. In fact, there were more buyers than sellers. The result was an advance in prices. The news from the East was considered favorable for holders, who made good use of the information. The change in the weather was favorable for stock purposes.

The following are the current rates:

PRICES.

Extra 95 to 100 lbs, fine wool	$5 55@5 50
Good 85 to 90 lbs, fine wool	4 75@5 00
Fair 75@80 lbs	4 00@4 25
Common 70@75 lbs	3 50@3 75
Texan 80 lbs	4 00
Lambs 40@60 lbs	4 00@5 50

HOGS.

The market was a dull one, prices being very weak and sales were made at a decline of 10@15c as compared with last week. Best Philadelphians sold at $7 85@7 90; extra selected at $8. There was a fair demand for Yorkers and prices were maintained. This kind of stock is growing on public favor. We quote grass hogs at $6@6 50; good to prime corn-fed Yorkers at about $7 60 per cwt.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Treasury disbursements $60,000. Customs receipts $604,000. Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime paper 5@6 per cent. Sterling 485 for sixty days; 487½ for sight.

Gold opened and closed at 110¼, with sales at 110 and 110¼. Loans flat to 3 per cent. Clearings $40,000,000. State bonds nominal. Railroad bonds firm. Governments firm.

Stocks were active to the close of business. In closing dealings there was a reaction of ¼ to ⅜ per cent. from the highest point of the day, early improvements having ranged from ½ to 2 per cent. in the entire list. Lake Shore led the market so far as activity was concerned, dealings having been enormous at 79¾ to 81¾ extremes. The greatest advance was in Northwest, which rose from 39¾ to 41¾. Wabash and Erie each advanced, the former from 34¾ to 35¾, and the latter from 35 to 36½. Quicksilver common advanced from 32 to 33¾. Western Union rose from 79¼ to 80½, and Union Pacific from 36¼ to 37¾, with large business in each stock. Rock Island, Northwest preferred, Hannibal and St. Joseph common, and Quicksilver preferred advanced 1 per cent., St. Paul common ⅞ per cent. and preferred ¾ per cent. Pacific Mail was active at 51 to 51½. The advance in the balance of the list ranged from ¼ to ½ per cent. Lake Shore speculation was stimulated to-day by rumor of a lease to New York Central, quarterly dividend, in November and negotiation of a loan. Buying in Western Union was based largely on their forthcoming report, which, rumor says, will be favorable. The St. Nicholas Bank has received advices from Philadelphia that money is on the way to pay the interest on first mortgage bonds of the C. C. & I. C. road. President Smith states that the C. C. & I. C. Co. intend to reply to the circular of Col. Scott relating to their ownership and will give their version of the matter at the stockholders' meeting to be held October 23rd. The sales aggregate 375,000 shares, the largest day's business of the season. Among the sales were 45,000 shares of Western Union, 30,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 New York Central, 21,000 Erie, 104,000 Lake Shore, 27,000 Union Pacific, 51,000 Northwest, 14,500 Rock Island, 29,000 St. Paul, 27,000 Wabash, 14,000 Ohios and 5,000 C. C. & I. C.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

PRODUCE.

NEW YORK, September 30.—Cotton nominal; sales 414 bales; middling upland 16¼c; Orleans 16⅝c; net receipts 334 bales gross 2,510 bales; futures closed firm; sales 22,500 bales; October 15 5-32@15 3-16c; November 15¼@15 5-32; December 15 7-32@15¼c; January 15 13-32@15 7-16c; February 15 21-32@15 11-16c; March 16c; April 16 5-16@16 11-32; May 16⅝@16 11-32c; June 16 29-32@16 15-16. Flour—Receipts 14,500 barrels; market dull and in buyers favor; superfine western and State $4 45@4 80; common to good $4 90@5 45; good to choice $5 50@5 80; ex. Ohio $5@6 85; white wheat extra $5 85@6 30; St Louis $5 25@9. Wheat—Receipts 136,000 bushels; ½@1c better and fair export and a moderate home trade demand; No. 3 spring $1 09@1 10½; No. 2 Northwest $1 12½; No. 2 Chicago $1 11½@1 12; do Milwaukee $1 13½@1 15; new No. 2 Minnesota $1 16; No. 1 spring $1 21@1 28; white Mich. $1 30@1 37. Rye quiet at 90@91c. Barley quiet. Malt unchanged. Corn—receipts 118,000 bushels; market shade firmer and in moderate demand; western mixed 96½@97c; high mixed and yellow western 97@97½c. Oats—receipts 44,000 bushels; market lower and business at a decline; mixed western 58@62½c; white 62@64c. Hay, hops and groceries unchanged. Petroleum firmer; crude 5½c; refined 13c. Rosin, strained $2 50. Pork active $22 35. Beef quiet. Cutmeats quiet; middles quiet; long clear 13@13¼c. Lard lower at 14c; Butter steady at 24@27c. Eggs quiet at 22@25c. Cheese unsettled; common to prime 11¾@14¾c. Whisky is decidedly firmer at $1 08@1 09, and closing firmly; held at $1 10.

DRY GOODS.

In the dry goods market there was a freer package movement in staple domestic goods, prints, dress goods and flannels, and jobbing trade was fairly active. Cotton goods in steady demand at unchanged rates. Heavy brown cottons more active. Dunnel's prints have been closed out to large jobbing houses who are selling them at 8½c. Conestega fancy and side band prints and Hartel's side bands reduced to 9c. Wool flannels in good demand.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, September 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active but unsettled; lower; No. spring 97c; No 2 95c; spot 93¾c, seller October; No 3 93½c; rejected 85@85¼c. Corn excited and unsettled, closing steady; No. 2 mixed 81c bid cash; 80¼c, seller October. Oats in good demand at full prices; No. 3 49½c; spot 49c; seller October 47½c. 48c, seller year. Rye dull and nominal; No. 1 89@90c. Barley dull and nominal; No. 2 $1 02@1 05, closing inside; spot 98c, seller October. Pork dull at 137½c spot; 18c, seller year. Lard dull at 15c. Bulk meats dull and lower; shoulders 8¼c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 03c. On call board this afternoon wheat closed steady with a moderate demand at 94¼c October; 94¾c cash. Corn closed irregular and higher; 82½@82¾c cash; 81½c October; 74c, seller year.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, September 30.—Wool—demand continues steady but moderate, manufacturers continuing to supply their wants at current rates; holders firm and confident that full prices will be realized for all available wool in market. Prices remain the same, with sales of medium to XXX at 53@60c; Michigan fleeces 50@51c; western fleeces 45@51c; common and choice combing and delaine selections 55@62c; common and choice superfine and extra scarce in demand at 40@55c; common and choice, with small lots of choice Maine at 60c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI Sept. 30.— Flour dull; family $5 15@5 35. Wheat weak; Corn quiet at 83@85c. Oats scarce and firm at 54@58c. Rye steady at 98c. Barley dull; No. 2, $1 05@1 20. Oils unchanged. Pork nominal. Lard quiet; summer 14¾. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 9c; sides nominal. Bacon quiet and steady; shoulders 10c; clear rib 15¼@15½c; clear 16c. Eggs dull at 18c. Butter and cheese firm. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1 03.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, September 30.—Flour active and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 1 red and amber western $1 22@1 25; No. 2 do $1 20; No. 3 do $1 13@1 15. Corn dull at 96@98c. Oats steady at 62@63c. Rye firmer at $1 00@1 03. Hay dull at $17@19. Pork dull at $24 00. Bacon—Sconlders 10½c; clear ribs 15½c. Hams dull at 14@16c. Lard dull at 15½c. Butter and coffee unchanged. Petroleum unsettled owing to advance in freights to-morrow; not quotable. Whisky firmer at $1 08.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, September 30.—Flour in fair demand, superfine $3 25@3 75. Wheat dull; red $1 10@1 20; amber $1 22@1 25. Rye steady at $1 05. Corn nominal at $1 02. Oats dull; white 61@62c; mixed 59@60c. Petroleum firm; refined 12¾@12¾c; crude held at 8¼c; barrels at 4¾c. Bulk butter firmer; western prime 32@33c; do fair to good 27@30c; choice western rolls 33@38c. Cheese firm; western prime 12½@13¼c. Eggs steady; western 22@24c. Whisky $1 07.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, September 30.—Cotton quiet; middling 15¼c. Flour quiet at $4@7. Wheat firmer. Corn scarce at 84c. Oats 53@53¼c. Barley steady, No 2 $1 05@1 15. Rye quiet at 91@93c. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork lower at $23. Bacon weak at 10, 15¼@16c. Lard unchanged. Hogs dull; stockers 4@4¼c; light 4¼@5c; Yorkers 5¼@5½c. Cattle quiet; cows and heifers 2@3¾c; fair to choice native steer 3½@6c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, September 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 50; No. 2 94¾c. Oats quiet and lower; No. 2 49c. Corn lower and in moderate demand; No. 2 mixed, 81c. Rye quiet but firmer; No. 1 90c. Barley demoralized; No. 2 $1 02.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, September 30.—Cotton quiet at 15½c. Flour and grain quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal. Bacon dull at 10¾, 15@16c. Sugar-cured hams 13c; plain 13c. Bulkmeats dull at 9¼, 14½@15c. Lard 16¼c. Whiskey $1 03. Bagging unchanged.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, September 30.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat dull and weak; No 2, white Wabash, $1 18; No 1, white Michigan $1 14½; ex do $1 18½; No 1 rejected $1 10½; No 3 do $1 04. Corn dull; high mixed 84½c; low mixed 83c; no grade 82c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 53c; No 2, 51½c; Michigan 52c; white 53½c; rejected 50c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, September 30.—Cotton quiet at 13¼@14¼c. Flour quiet at $4 50@6 50. Wheat steady at $1 20. Corn steady at $1. Oats 65c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whiskey — demand fair and firmer at $1 08.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet at 95c@$1 10. Corn 80@81c. Oats quiet at 50@53c. Provisions—stock exhausted.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, September 30.—Grain quiet and unchanged. Petroleum steady; standard white, car lots 9¾c; Ohio State test 11¾.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, September 30.—Cotton firm and in good demand; middling 14¾c; sales 1,300 bales.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, September 30.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra $1 17½; No. 1 $1 14½; amber $1 07½. Corn steady at 93c. Oats firmer at 51c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, September 30.—Flour quiet at $4 00@8 00. Oats dull at 64c. Corn very dull; no sales. Bacon dull; shoulders 10¾c; sides 15½@16c. Lard quiet at 15¾@16½c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, 5 P. M — September 30.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills was 2 15-16 per cent., or 1-16 per cent. below the Bank of England rate. Consols for money and account were 92⅜@92½; U. S. bonds—5-20s, '65, 108½; do '67, 109½; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s, 104¾; New York Central 98; Erie 33½; preferred, 53.

PARIS, September 30.—Rentes 62 francs 52½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 30.—5-20s '62, 98.

ANTWERP, September 30.—Petroleum—26¾d for fine, pale American.

LIVERPOOL, September 30. — Cotton firmer and prices advanced a fraction; middling upland 7⅛@8d; Orleans 8¼d; sales of 15,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export, and 8,300 for American. Breadstuffs quiet. Provisions—cheese 60s. Produce—Tallow 41s 3d. Spirits of Petroleum 10½s.

COTTON GOODS.

The following are the prices as reported by Kennedy, Childs & Co.:

Penn Mill, A No. 1, 4-4 Sheetings	11	Penn Mill 3 bush bags	50
Nanafook, 4-4 sheeting	10½	White Carpet chain, fine	34
Pittsburgh family 4-4 sheeting	10	Colored carpet chain, fine	38
Juniata B, fine, 4-4 sheeting	9½	Cotton batting	16
Penn Mill 2 bush bags	35	Cotton twine	31
Penn Mill 2½ bush			
Penn	42		

FAMILY MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, October 2, 1874.

MEATS.

Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	25c
Beef, round steak, ₱ lb	15c
Fresh mutton, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh lamb, ₱ lb	10@12c
Fresh veal, ₱ lb	10@12c
Corned beef, ₱ lb	10c
Ham, ₱ lb	18.
Sugar cured shoulders	11c
Pickled pork, ₱ lb	10c
Dried beef, ₱ lb	20c
Breakfast bacon, ₱ lb	16@17c
Sausage meat, ₱ lb	12½c

FISH.

Lake fish, ₱ lb	12
Salmon ₱ lb	12c
Bass ₱ lb	12c

POULTRY.

Chickens, per pair	50@75c
Ducks, per pair	$1 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES.

Apples, per half peck	10@12½c
Lemons, ₱ dozen	25@50c
Pears, per pk	30@50c
Quinces, per doz	10@40c
Grapes, per lb	6c
Blackberries, per qt	15c
Peaches, per ¼ pk	20c

VEGETABLES

Peppers, per doz	5@10c
New Potatoes, per peck	20@25c
Onions, per half peck	40c
Cabbages, per head	5@10c
Turnips, per ¼ peck	20c
Radishes, 3 bunches	15c
Celery, 2 bunches	25c
Lettuce, 3 bunches	10c
Beans, ½ peck	15c
Beets, per bunch	5c
Corn, per doz	20c
Cucumbers	5c
Tomatoes, per ½ pk	10c
Sweet potatoes, per pk	50c
Carrots, 3 bunches	10c
Plums, per quart	15c
Egg Plant	10@15c
Lima beans pea qt	15c

BUTTER.

Prime to choice yellow print, per lb	35c@40
Choice yellow roll, per lb	25c
Ordinary to good do, per lb	15@18c
Cheese, per lb	14@15c
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	13@14c

TEAS.

Best Y. H. tea per lb	$1 00
Best G. P. tea per lb	1 90
Best black tea per lb	80
Fine black tea per lb	50
Choice English tea per lb	80
Fine English tea per lb	50
Best Japan tea per lb	1 00
Choice Japan tea per lb	80
Fine Japan tea per lb	50

SUGARS.

Extra C. coffee sugar, per lb	9c
Extra A. coffee sugar, per lb	10c

FLOUR.

Best family flour, per bbl	$10

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.

Choice, per gallon	80
Choice Silver Drips	90
Choice Golden Syrup	90
Prime S. H. Molasses	60
Common S. H. Molasses	30

IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, October 2, 1874.

The following are the ruling quotations of the market:

FLAT BAR.

1½ to 4 by ⅛ to 1 inch	3c
4¼ to 6 by ⅛ to 1 inch	3 2-10c
1¼ to 6 by 1⅛ to 1½ inch	3 4-10c

ROUNDS AND SQUARES.

1 to 1¼ inch	3 c
1¼ to 2 inch	3 1-10c
2 to 2¼ inch	3 2-10c
2¼ to 2¾ inch	3 3-10c
2¾ to 4 inch	4c
⅜ to ½ inch	3 2-10c
⅝ to 2 inch	3 4-10c

HORSE SHOE.

All sizes	4 5-10c

HEAVY BANDS.

3½ to 6 by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 6-10c
1¾ to 3¼ by ¼ and 5-16 inch	3 7-10c

LIGHT BANDS.

2 to 6 by 3-16 to No 12	3 8-10c
1¼ to 3¼ by 3-16 to No 12	4c

HOOPS.

2½ to 3 inch	4 2-10c
3¼ to 4¼ inch	4 3-10c
1¼ to 2 inch	4 5-10c
1⅛ to 1¼ inch	4 7-10c
⅞ to 1⅛ inch	5 1-10c

OVAL IRON.

⅞ to 1¼ inch	3 6-10c
⅝ to ¾ inch	3 8-10c

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

⅝ to 1¼ inch	3 9-10c
⅜ to ¾ inch	4 1-10c
⅜ inch	5 1-10c

TANK IRON.

	Boiled.	Boiled.
3-16, ¼ and ⅝ inch thick	4 2-10c	Heads, flanging	9 c
Boiler plate	6 c	Plow slabs	4 7-10c
Heads, not flanging	5 9-10c	Plow wings	5 2-10c

SHEET IRON.

	Boiled.	Charcoal	Juniata.
No. 10 to 14	4 5-10c	6 5-10c	8 c
No. 15 to 20	4 7-10c	6 7-10c	8 2-10c
No. 21 to 24	c	6 9-10c	8 4-10c
No. 25 to 26	5 2-10c	7 1-10c	8 6-10c
No. 27	5 4-10c	7 3-10c	8 8-10c

All sheets over 28 in. wide, ½c per lb extra.

RAILROAD IRON—COUNTERSUNK AND PUNCHED.

	Boiled.
1½ by ¾, 7-16 and ½ inch	4
1¼ by ⅝ and 5-16 inch	4 5 10c
1¼, 1⅜ and 2 by ½ and ⅝ inch	5 5-10c
1½ by ¾ inch	5 5-10c

EXTRAS FOR CUTTING TO LENGTH.

Ovals, half ovals, wagon box and light bands	2-10c
Hoops	3-10c
All other iron, excepting sheet	1-10c

Terms—Note or acceptance at 60 days with currency rate of Exchange on New York or a discount of 2 per cent. for cash, if remitted within 15 days from date of invoice.

Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes or their equivalent. No discount on bills less than $50.

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, October 2, 1874

	Per gal.
Common rectified Whisky	$ 95@1 00
Proof rectified	1 05@1 10
Monongahela Rye, 1 year old	1 50
Monongahela Rye, 2 years old	2 00
Monongahela Rye, 3 years old	2 50
Monongahela Rye, 4 years old	3 25
Pure Rye, 5 years old	5 00
Pure Rye, 2 years old	2 25
Domestic Brandy, proof gallon	1 0
Imported brandy	6 00@9 00
Domestic Gin	1 50@1 75
Holland Gin	2 90@5 55
B. B. Brandy	1 50@1 7
Cherry Brandy	1 50@1 75
Port Wine	1 50@1 75
Port Wine "Crown,"	2 00@2 50
Sherry Wine "Valette,"	1 50@1 75
Sherry Wine "Crown,"	2 25@2 75
Sherry Wine "Harmony,"	5 50@6 00
Rum "New England,"	1 75@2 00
Rum "Jamaica,"	5 00@5 5

	Quarts.	Pints
Champaigne, "C. H."	$27 00	$26 00
Champaigne, "Imperial"	16 00	18 00
Champaign, "Gold Seal"	18 00	20 00
Highwines	1 08@1 10	

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, October 2,1874.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	₱ case	$7 50
Less quantity	₱ case	8 00
Greenwich lye (50 cases)	₱ case	7 20
Potash—50 cs. (del'd in Phil)	₱ case	8 00
Less quantity	₱ case	8 5
Bicarb soda—25 kegs	₱ lb	5½@6 c
Less quantity	₱ lb	6 @6¼c
Sal soda—25 kegs	₱ lb	@2¾c
Less quantity	₱ lb	@3 c
sal soda—25 bbls	₱ lb	@2½c
Less quantity	₱ lb	@3 c
Caustic soda—10 drums	₱ lb	@7 c
Less quantity	₱ lb	@8 c
Copperas—20 bbls	₱ lb	@1